BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. LI. FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1842. No. 8638

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.

Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE

AND TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE,

A PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING the Proceedings of a Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. PILFOLD of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.

PRICE 2 RUPEES PER COPY.

Courier Office, 3d June, 1842.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 3d June 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 3d June, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The A. I. Barque *Mary*, 324 Tons Register, H. TREHERNE, H. C. S. Commander, will have early despatch, and has good accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 3d June, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Ward Chipman*, of 685 Tons Register, Captain BILTON, will sail early for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 3d June, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The A. I. Ship UNIVERSE, of 719 tons, J. RITCHIE, Commander. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. & ALEX. GRAHAM AND CO.

FOR BORDEAUX OR MARSEILLES.—The Barque *L'Amable* Captain P. S. DEVEAULX, will have immediate dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS JEFFERIES.

Forbes Street, 3d June 1842.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The Fine first class Teak built Ship *Barossa*, 729 Tons register (O. M.), Captain AUSTEN will sail with immediate despatch having all her Cargo engaged. For Passage, having spacious accommodations, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 3d June 1842.

FOR MADRAS AND PONDICHERRY.—The fast sailing Barque *Bouthsook*, Captain DUTHMELLY, will have positive despatch on the 10te June. For Passage only, having splendid accommodations, apply to

THOMAS JEFFERIES.

Forbes' Street, 3d June 1842

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of *George Hobson Bainbridge* Esquire, late a Lieutenant, in the Second Regiment of European Light Infantry, deceased, may be granted to *Charles Hardy Bainbridge* Esquire, as the constituted Attorney of *Ann Adelaide Hippolyta Bainbridge*, the widow of the said deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 26th day of May 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Proctors.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Lada Naikeen* formerly of Nagesh, late a Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay deceased, may be committed to *Luckmoo Naikeen* Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay the Executrix appointed by the said Will according to the tenor thereof. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 2nd day of June 1842.

ACTON S. AYRTON,
Proctor.

ड्याहिर नामा

मुंबईतील सूप्रीम कोर्ट जुडिकेचर ये थे अर्जी दिल्ही आहे की मरहुम लाडा नायकीण नागेशकरीण हालि वास्तव्य मुंबई हींदु ईचा सेवटिल मृत्यु पत्राचा व लेखाचा अखत्यार लखमु नायकीण मुंबईकर हींदुजी त्याच मृत्यु पत्रांत लिहील्या प्रमाणे वकीलिण ठरली गेलीआ हे तीस द्यावा त्यास ज्यांचा समंध असे लत्या सर्वांस हे वर्तमान कळविलें आ हे ताा. २ री माहे जुन सन्न १८४२.

आकटण स्मि. ऐरटण साहेब,
वकील सही.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND Co. the following Superior Wines &c.

From NILLIS HADOW AND Co.

Champaign in cases of one dozen packed expressly to preserve it in a hot climate.....@ Rs. 45 per doz.
Port.....3 dozen in Quarts @ 22 „
„.....6 „.....Pints @ 12 „
Brown Sherry.....3 „.....Quarts @ 22 „
Pale.....3.....„ @ 20 „

From PHELAN, *of Bordeaux.*

Champaigne in cases of 1 doz. Quarts..... 35 „
Do.....2 „ Pints..... 18 „
Brandy.....1 „ Quarts..... 20 „

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines, just imported per "*Josephine*," from Bourdeaux, which are confidently recommended, viz:

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality Rs. 45 ₱ doz.
Claret "Latour" from Dunkin..... „ 20 „
Do. "St. Estephe" ditto..... „ 18 „
Do. "Medoc" ditto..... „ 15 „
Brandy, pale straw colour, ditto..... „ 16 „

Nesbit Row, 3d June 1842. FRITH AND Co.

ALSO at the Godowns of the undersigned;

Claret "Clossman's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied wine.....@ 20 @ per doz.
Old Port wine from "Day" and other houses.....@ 18 @ 24 „
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from.....@ 18 @ 26 „
Brown Stout, ex "Bombay".....@ Rs. 7 ₱ doz.
Guiness' Stout just arrived.....@ „ 8 „
Graham's Geneva.....@ „ 15 „
Hock and Moselle of choice quality@ „ 37 „

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to, as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Row, 3d June 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts.....Rs 800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at 26 Rs. per doz.
Fine old Mellow Port.....24 „ „
2d Growth Claret.....26 „ „

Bombay, 3d June 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts.....Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry.....at 22 Rs. per doz.
Old Port Wine.....22 „ „

FRITH AND Co.

Bombay, 3d June 1842.

ON SALE at Messrs. FRITH AND Co.'s Godowns, "*Allsopp's*" and "*Bass's*" Ale, of the last October's brew. Price Rups. 75 per Hhd.

Nesbit Row, 3d June 1842.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S Golden Ale warranted of last October's brew.....Rs. 65 ₱ hhd.
Saunders' Burton Pale Ale equal to either Bass or Allsopp.....„ 55 „ „
Ainslie's Golden Ale.....„ 55 „ „
J. W. O'Conner's Fine Golden Sherry in 3 dozen Packages.....„ 18 ₱ doz.
Do. Port Wine.....„ do.

CASH.

Apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE at the Office of Messrs. BATES, OWEN AND Co.

TO LET.

THE Upper or Lower part of a large House at Mazagon. Particulars may be learnt, and a plan seen by application to

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

DELHI PAINTINGS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have just received a fresh assortment of the above.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next the 6th instant, at their Rooms, the following articles,—viz. Double Barrel Gun, with spare Rifle Barrel in Mahogany case by "Cutler" a small Pocket Sextant by "Gilbert," a small quantity of Plate, Glass and Queen's Ware, Books, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, and a variety of other articles. At 12 o'clock, a Buggy, with a Mare and Harness.—Bombay, 3d June 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons that *Rungoba Gunnoba Senoy Waglay* having contracted and agreed with *Pestonjee Rustomjee* to sell to him an oart or piece or parcel of land or ground called by the name Ghatwady together with several houses, outhouses, trees, water wells &c. &c. standing thereon situate in Bombay without the Fort Walls thereof, near Dadysett's Agiary in the neighbourhood of *Canoba Kessowjee*, a Deed relating to which property and bearing date the sixth day of January 1836, and made between Bortholomew Rogar of the one part and the said *Rungoba Gunnoba Senoy Waglay* of the other part and which Deed was registered in the office of the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue has been lost, should any person or persons have the said deed in their possession or have any claim on the said property they are requested to make the same known to me at my office within the Fort Walls in Nesbit Lane within eight days from the date hereof.—Dated the 2d day of June 1842.

J. P. LARKINS.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA has for sale at his Godowns (opposite the Portuguese Church in Meadow Street,) sets of *Victoria* pattern fluted glasses, each set consisting of one dozen each of Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Tumblers, Champaigne, Claret, Wine and Liqueur Glasses, Rs 65 per set—half sets will be sold.

B. N. D. begs to inform the public, that he has received for sale, a few *very superior* "McCabe's" Clocks and Watches, the former are in handsome inlaid cases highly finished, strikes the hour and quarters, some of them with chimes. The Watches are Gold and Silver highly finished, with all the recent improvements and from their moderate price can be recommended.

A certificate from the maker accompanies each Clock and Watch.

B. N. D. has for sale on commission at his Godowns, a few Bottles of the best Masulipatam Snuff, lately imported from Madras, Price Rupees 3 per bottle.

B. N. D. has just landed the following Goods, and are exposed for sale and which he can confidently recommend.

Best double plated Hot water Beefsteak Dishes with Silver edges, Handsome Plated Table Pedestals with plain or engraved Shades, Double Plated Bedroom Candlesticks, Best flint Glass Octagon Muffineers, of the very richest patterns, with Silver tops, Plated round Shades or Waiters of assorted Sizes, Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons made of best British plate equal to Silver, Frederick Joyce's Best Percussion Caps of assorted numbers from 40 to 58 in Boxes of 250 and 500 each, Telescopes of sizes from the very best Makers, Superior Broad Brimmed Black and White Beaver Hats, Satin Wood Hair Brushes, Best loose Ivory Tooth Brushes by "Smyth and Nephew".—An Invoice of Barry and Hayward's Best Stationary for the year 1842 consisting of Royal, Medium, Demy, Letter and Note Papers, the two latter are of Gilt edges; Gilt Visiting Cards, of different sizes; "A. Rowland and Sons" Macassor Oil and Essence of Tyre, (*Genuine*) Gentlemen's best Leather Gloves, Jamaica Ginger and Essence of Peppermint by "Bristow"; "Coward's" Jamaica Pomatum in large pots, and Soda Powders in stoppered Bottles, best Penknives, Plated Brass, and Steel Hunting Spurs, Brittannia metal Hot water Plates, Superior Hair and Horse Brushes, as also Shoe Brushes in Sets, Indian Rubber Braces; Dog chains, and a variety of other articles.

B. N. D. begs to inform the public and Messes of Regiments, that he has just landed from London, a small Invoice of Wine, Brandy and Beer, &c. from the following well known Makers viz.

Pale Sherry and Port Wine from Messrs. JAMES COCKBURN AND Co. in Quarts, the latter is best Dark Color and are warranted of the first quality and the corks of the Sherry and Port Wine are branded inside to avoid fraud.

Cognac Brandy in Wood and Bottle of Dark and Pale colors.

Holland Gin in large cases of superior quality.

Ripe "Bass and Allsopp's" Beer in quart and Pint.

The former at 6 and the latter at 3½ Rupees per doz.

Port Wine by "Harper" at 15 Rupees per doz.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1842.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are to be had of BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE DANTRA at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices.

Whole Ticket..... at Rs. 111
Half do..... „ „ 55½
Quarter do..... „ „ 28
One eighth do..... „ „ 14

TERMS, CASH.

The drawing will commence on the 11th June 1842.

MESSRS. EDULJEE MANOCKJEE & CO. No. 28, Apollo Street, beg to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have received by recent arrivals from *London*, a choice assortment of goods, as mentioned underneath, from first rate Houses, which are exposed for sale, and which they can confidently recommend.

Gold and Silver Lace and Ornaments of all descriptions, for Staff Officers, &c. &c.

Simpson and *Nephew's* best town made Saddlery, consisting of Carriage and Gig Harness, Hogskin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, spare Saddlery of every description, with Head Stalls, Stable Collars &c. Lancewood Buggy Whips, Riding Whips, of various descriptions, together with a few Hunting Caps.

An Invoice of Boots and Shoes from "*Stunt*" consisting of Wellington and Clarence Boots with Socket heels, Shooting Shoes, Stout Walking Do.; Dress Do.; Half Dress Do.; and Japanned Leather Do.

An Invoice of Cutlery from "*Savigny*" consisting of Razors, Double and Single bladed Penknives, Nail Nippers, Lady's Scissors of sorts, &c. &c.

Small Quantity of Best *Pigou's* and *Wilkes's* Dartford Gunpowder.

Oilman's Stores and Confectionery from "*Hesketh Davis*" "*Wardell*" and "*Lazenby*," Preserved Tart Fruits of Sorts in the finest preservation, Jams and Jellies of Sorts, Yorkshire Hams, Bacon, Pine, Berkley and Gloucester Cheese, Pickles of numerous descriptions, Olives, Capers, and a variety of sauces, best Durham Mustard, Sallad Oil White Wine Vinegar, &c &c.

Bass, Allsop, and *Hodgson's* Pale Ale of last October brew, Curacoa, Maraschino and various Sorts of Liqueurs. A Small Invoice of very Superior French Brandy recently received, in one Dozen Cases, Wines of unexceptionable quality of all descriptions and a large variety of other goods which E. M. & Co. can recommend but which are not with the limit of this advertisement.

Bombay, 3rd June 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 4th June 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize.....	50 Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.		5500
1 Ditto.....	20....do.....do.....		2200
1 Ditto.....	10....do.....do.....		1100
1 Ditto.....	5....do.....do.....		550
15 Ditto of one each	15....do.....do.....		1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto..	15....do.....do.....		1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto...	15....do.....do.....		1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20....do.....do.....		2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83....do.....do.....		9130
1597 Prizes..	Total..233 Whole Tickets..	Value	110 each

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Moffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tavooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.

1st March 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO'S Fourth Bombay Minor Lottery on (50) Fifty Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842, consisting of 250 chances, at Company's Rupees 25 per chance.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of.....	10 Tickets. Co.'s Rs.		1100
1 ditto of.....	5 ditto.....	„	550
1 ditto of.....	3 ditto.....	„	330
1 ditto of.....	2 ditto.....	„	250
2 ditto of 1 ticke each	2 ditto.....	„	220
12 ditto of ½ ditto	6 ditto.....	„	660
24 ditto of ¼ ditto	6 ditto.....	„	660
48 ditto of 1-8 do	6 ditto.....	„	660
160 ditto of 1 16 do	10 ditto.....	„	1100
250.	Tickets 50	C. Rs.	5,500

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place at any public place, or our office, positively on Monday the 13th June at 2 o'clock P. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited. The result will be published in the Newspapers.

Prizes will be delivered immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

Tickets will be ready for sale on Monday, the 2nd inst., and no Tickets will be delivered until paid for. The sale of the Tickets will close an hour before that fixed for the drawing.

Applications for Tickets to be made at the office of the Projectors, opposite to the General Post Office.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO.
Projectors.

Bombay Minor Lottery Office, 3rd June, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1842.

No. 401. Ensign F. Levien of the 15th Regiment N. I. is allowed a Furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1842.

No. 402. Brevet Major H. Lyons, took charge of the Pay Office Northern Division of the Army, from Captain J. Davies on the 16th Instant.

No. 403. Captain E. Whichelo, Assistant Commissary General, received charge of the Deputy Commissary General's Office from Captain Threshie on the 20th Instant, in conformity with General Order of the 4th Instant.

No. 404. The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a Field Order by Major General England, K. H. Commanding in Scinde, dated 24th April last, directing Captain Davidson, Deputy Commissary General, to accompany the Head Quarters of the Force to Candahar, making over charge of his Office Establishment and Records to Lieutenant Blenkins, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

31st May 1842.

1. With the concurrence of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify His Excellency's intention to leave the presidency on the 1st proximo, on a tour of Inspection, and to proceed to the Deccan.

All reports and communications from the different stations of the Army, which are intended for His Excellency's information, are to be addressed to Poona until further orders.

The following Officers of the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and the General Staff of the Army, will accompany His Excellency.

Captain T. W. McMahon, Military Secy. and Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant R. P. Hogg, Persian Intr. and Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. Col. R. Macdonald C. B., Depy. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces.

Lieut. Col. S. Powell, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Lieut. Col. N. Campbell, Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army.

Major W. Ogilvie, Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Surgeon W. H. Young, Acting Depy. Inspector General of Hospitals.

2. The Commander-in-in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 13 days subsistence money to each of 12 Rejected Recruits enlisted for the 24th Regt. N. I., to enable them to return to their Native Villages.

3. The General Court Martial assembled at Ahmedabad, and of which Major Genl. R. A. Willis is President, is adjourned until further orders, and the Officers composing it are directed to return to their respective duties.

4. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Divison of the Army will be pleased to assemble an European General Court Martial at Belgaum, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

Captain G. J. Mant, Depy. Judge Advocate General to conduct the proceedings, to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

5. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Ahmednuggur, and of which Subedar and Bahadoor Govindri of the 18th Regt. M. N. I. is President, is dissolved.

6. The General Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Ahmednuggur for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

7. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

1st Regt. Light Cavy.—Lieut. P. L. Fagan, from 1st to 30th June, to proceed to the Deccan on medical certificate.

2nd Regt. Light Cavy.—Major J. Brooks, from 1st to 30th June, to proceed to the Deccan, on medical certificate.

1st Regt. M. Light Cavalry.—Cornet G. J. B. Tucker, from 1st to 30th June, to proceed to the Western Coast, on medical certificate.

Madras Artillery.—Lieutenant B. W. Black, from 6th May to 6th June, to proceed to Poona, and the Western Coast on medical certificate.

13th Regt. N. I.—Major E. W. Kennett, from 24th to 31st May, to proceed to Domus, and eventually to Bombay, on medical certificate.

1st June 1842.

1. The undermentioned officers having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon as requiring a further stay at the Presidency for the recovery of their health have their furlough respectively prolonged until the 30th instant on that account.

Captain T. N. B. Tucker.... 2d Regt Eur. Lt. Infantry.
Lieut. J. Hamilton.....Artillery.
„ J. W. Morison.....2d Grenadier Regt. N. I.
Ensign G. A. F. Nichol....22d Regiment N. I.
„ C. Barra.....3d Regiment N. I.
„ E. Lawry.....25th Regiment N. I.
Assist Sur. J. D. Miller....Medical Establishment.

2. The following officers being reported fit for duty are directed to rejoin their stations.

Captain W. Burnett.....1st European Regiment.
Assist. Sur. E. Impey ...Horse Brigade.
„ J. Crawford..... Do.

3. Privates Patrick Maher and Edward Walsh are transferred from the 2d European Light Infantry to the 1st Bombay European Regiment.

4. Assistant Apothecary B. Adams is directed to accompany the details of the 1st and 2d European Regiments under orders for Poona.

5. The following order is confirmed.

An order by the Officer Commanding at Mhow dated the 13th Ultimo, directing Veterinary Surgeon McDowell of the 3d Troop Horse Artillery to receive charge of the Veterinary Department of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers) until further orders.

6. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Baroda, and of which Subedar Major Shamajee Bapoojee of the 4th Regiment N. I (Rifle Corps) is President, is dissolved.

The General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Baroda, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an officer to officiate as Judge Advocate to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

8. A General Court Martial will assemble on board the Hon'ble Company's receiving ship Hastings on Saturday next the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

PRESIDENT,
Major H. Hancock, 19th Regiment N. I.
With the Sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.
MEMBERS.
Lieut. H. C. Boulderson, of the Indian Navy.
„ C. H. Montrion.....Ditto.
„ J. W. Young.....Ditto.
„ J. Bird.....Ditto.
„ J. S. Grieve.....Ditto.
„ W. R. Simpson.....17th Regt. N. I.
„ R. Phayre.....25th Regt. N. I.

and with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor, the Garrison of Bombay will furnish 1 Captain and 4 Subalterns, also an Interpreter.

Captain J. H. Chalmers of the Marine Battalion, to officiate as Judge Advocate to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend this Court.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Members from the Garrison, to be reported to the Adjutant General's Office on Friday morning next the 3rd instant.

1. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

3rd Regiment N. I.—Ensign E. Grant, from 1st June to 30th June to proceed to the Deccan on Medical Certificate.

7th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant A. W. Lucas from 27th May to 30th June to proceed to Bombay on Medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1842.

No. 52. Hospital Assistant M. Pereira is at his own request reduced to his former grade of 2d Hospital Assistant, and transferred to the Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1842.

No. 53. Mr. William Barnes, 2nd class Engineer, is allowed to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for one month.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1842.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to remain in his districts, on revenue duties, until the commencement of the monsoon.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1842.

Lieutenant W. J. Boye, 23rd Regiment N. I. is appointed assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey in the Dukhun.

H. L. Anderson Esq. to be third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, received charge of the office of collector and magistrate of Belgaum, from Mr. H. W. Reeves, on the 27th ultimo.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1842.

Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, is confirmed in the office of assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1842.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, political agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, resumed charge of his duties, on the 27th ultimo.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 25th ultimo.....

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41.....
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 22d April.....
Ditto ditto from 27th April to 14th May.....

Total..14,772

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation.....Chests 2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841, to the 24th May 1842.....„ 13,790
Ditto from the 25th to the 31st ultimo.....„ 484

Total 16,274

EXPORTED

From the 27th October 1841 to the 24th ultimo. Chests 9,415
Ditto from the 25th to the 31st ultimo.... .... ,, 185
Total .. 9,600

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1842.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

June 1st. Ship William Sharples, William H. James, Master, from Sydney, New South Wales, 15th March 1842
Passenger—John Hood Esq
Do. do. Barque Alperton. John Catt, Master, from China 8th March, from Singapore 23rd March 1842
Passengers & Natives, and 3 Natives Servants.
Do 1st. Steamer Sir James Rivett Carnac, G. H Quinton, Master, from Vingorla 31st May 1842.
Passengers.---H W Reeves Esq. and family.
Do. 2nd. Ship Julius Caesar, M. Mitchell Master, from London 1st January 1842.
Do do. Ship Scaleby Castle, T. H. Johnston, Master, from London 6th February 1842.
Passengers -- G. E. Stewart Esq Cadet, H. Gryse Esq. Cadet, T. H. Young Esq Surgeon, Mr. Higgs.
Do. 2nd. Ship John Moore, William F. Withycombe, Master, from Liverpool 4th February 1842
Do. do. Ship Futtah Moombaruck, W R. Weekes, Master, from Calcutta, left Pilot on the 18th March, Calicut on the 19th May 1842
Passengers.---Mr. F. A. Carvalho, J R. Blayd. Assist. Apothecary, 19 Parsees.
Do do Ship Lady East, Henry Corlass, Master, from Liverpool, 30th January 1842.
Passenger---Mrs. Corlass.
Do. do. Ship Euxine, G. McMillar, Master, from London, 1st February 1842.
Do. Ship Good Hope, David Mainland, Master, from London, 26th January 1842.

Departures.

May 29th. Steamer Sir James Rivett Carnac, G. H Quinton, Master, to Vingorla.
June 1 Ship Bucephalus, Andrew Small, Master, to China.
Passengers.—Mrs. Small, and Child, Capt. McAulay, 41st M. N. I. and Nizams Service.
Do do Ship Helen, H. J. Hickes, Master, to China.
Passengers.—Dr. Pigon, and 2 Natives
Do do Ship Samuel Boddington, Edward Noaks, Masters to London via Cape.
Passengers.—Capt and Mrs. Brown, 41st Regt Mrs. Harrington and 2 Children, Mrs. Hobson, and 3 Children, Mrs Keys and 1 Child. 95 Invalid Soldiers, 1 Sailor, 1 Woman, and Child.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Supt. Indian Navy...	Suez.....	9 June
Mary.....	Frith & co.....	London ..	12 June
Core	Forbes & co.....	London ..	
Barbara.....	Grey & co.....	London ..	
Reliance.....	Foster & co.....	Liverpool	0 June
Wardchipman.....	Frith & co.....	Liverpool	despatch
Mary Campbell ...	Bates Owen & co.. ..	Liverpool	
Jane Anderson.....	Campbell Miller & co..	Liverpool	
Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Liverpool	
Wave.....	B. & A. Hormajee....	Liverpool	4 June
Argyleshire.....	Grey & co.....	Liverpool	
Caledonia.....	Bates Owen & co....	Liverpool	
Robert Benn	Kelinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Newyork Packet.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Liverpool	
Clyde.....	Frith & co	Liverpool	
Universe.....	W. & A. Graham & co.	Liverpool	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co....	Liverpool	
Marchioness of Bute.....	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	
Clydesdale.....	Higginson Cardwell ..	Liverpool	
Vansittart.....	B. & A. Hormajee....	China	immdly.
Salem.....	Gillanders Ewart & co..	China	
Edinburgh.....	Eglinton Maclean & co	China... ..	
Main.....	Dirom Carter & co....	China	
Pandora.....	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	10 June
Ida M Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co..	China	
Lady Clarke	Skinner & co	China	
Prince of Wales....	Motiram Muram.....	China	
William Abrams.....	Thos Jefferies.....	China	
Syria.....	Remington & co.....	China	
Harriett Scott.....	W Elsam & co.	China	
H lens.....	Remington & co.....	China	21 June
Henry Davidson	Forbes & co.....	China	
Hebrides.....	W. Nicol & co	China	
Grecian	W & A Graham & co....	China	
Trinidad	Ritchie Stuart & co....	China	
Mount Stuart Elphinstone	Nicol W & co.....	China.. ..	
William.....	Framjee Cowasjee.....	Singapore	
Island Queen....	Forbes & co.....	Macao....	
Barrosa.....	Frith & co	Calcutta..	immdy.
Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Calcutta..	10 June
Cremona.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Calcutta..	
Lord Godrich.....	B. & A. Hormusjee ...	Calcutta..	
Buckinghamshire..	Framjee Cawasjee.. ..	Madras ..	
Anne Mary.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Madras ..	7 June
Parsee Merchant..	Foster & co	Aden ...	4 June
Amable (French).....	Thomas Jefferies	France ..	
Caledonia.....	Viecajee Mherjee.....		
Charles Grant.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Cornwallis.....	K. Motichund		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland.....	D & M Pestonjee		
Volum	Ritchie Steuart & co..		
Eliza Goddard.....	....		
St. Lawrence.....	Forbes & co.....		
Kirkman Finlay.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..		
Lady Grant.....	Khemchand Motichund		
Ritchie.....	Grey & co.....		
Dartmouth.....	Dirom Carter & co....		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co..		
Magnificent	Foster & co.....		
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co....		
Albatross.....	B & A. Hormusjee....		
M. of Hastings (Port.) ...	Sir R. de Faria.... ..		
Kitty.....	....		
Lady	W. & T Edmond & co		
John Campbell.....	Foster & co.....		
Thetis.....	Dirom Carter & co....		
Adelc.....	Skinner & co		
Monarch.....	W Nicol & co.....		
Indus.....	Gillanders Ewart & co		
William Hyde.....	....		
Sophia.....	Frith & co.....		
Anonyma.....	Remington & co.....		
Julius Cæsar.....	Foster & co.....		
Scaleby Castle.....	B. & A. Hormajee....		
J hn Calvin.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..		
Euxine.....	....		
Good Hope.....	....		
Lady East.....	Foster & co.....		
John Moore.....	....		
Tartar.....	Remington & co.....		
Abberton.....	....		
Futtay Moobarck	....		

H. M. S. Alligator.

H. C Steamers { Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Semiramis, Indus

H. C. Brig Taptee
,, ,, ,, Tender Cardiva
,, ,, ,, Euphrates
,, ,, Sloop Elphinstone
,, ,, ,, Coote
,, ,, Schooner. Maldiva
,, ,, Royal Tiger
,, ,, Cutter Nurbuddah
,, ,, Ship Hastings

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED
Broxbournebury.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Lonnon ..	4 th Feb
Majestic.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	18th Feb
St. Vincent.....	....	London ..	1st Jan
Middleton	....	London ..	16th Mar
Duke of Lancaster....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	London ..	9th Feb
Fort William..	Jamsetjee J. S. & co..	London ..	25th Mar
Margaret.....	....	London ..	20th Mar
John Bull.....	....	London ..	29th Mar
Osceola.....	....	London ..	21st Mar
Providence.....	....	London ..	6th Mar
Earl of Clare.....	....	London ..	3d April
Edward.....	Frith & co..	London ..	
Herculean.....	W. Nicol & co.....	Liverpool	6th Feb
Britons Queen.....	....	Liverpool	7th Feb
Belvidere.2.....	....	Liverpool	7th Feb
Kingston.....	....	Liverpool	23d Mar
Victory.....	Frith & co.....	Liverpool	
Hugh Wallace	....	N. Castle	28th Mar
Emily.....	Foster & co.....	Shields ..	30th Nov
East London.....	....	Shields ..	12th Oct
Emma.....	....	Shields ..	7th Feb
Edward Cuthbertson ..	....	Shields ..	6th Mar
Sir W. Wallace	....	Shields ..	1st April
Sabyn	....	Clyde.. ..	3d Feb
Nepaul..	Ritchie Stuart & co....	Clyde.. ...	17th Mar
Brahmin.....	McVicar Burn & co....	Clyde.. ...	11th Mar
Royal Adelaide.....	....	Clyde	11th Mar
Independent	....	Hull.....	22d Feb
Monarch.....	....	Leith	5th Mar
Bombay Castle..... ..	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co	China	28th Mar

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

May 20th—English Brig Amazon, M. Chaplin, from Singapore 14th April; English Barque Fanny, C. S. Rogers, from Prangoon 8th May; English Ship Prince Albert, R. Richards, Rom Kyouk Phyoo 16th May.

21st—English Brig Hero, D. Fowler, from China. 1st and Singapore 29th April; English Barque Resolution, J. White from Penang 24th April.

22d—English Brig Jessy, James Auld, from Penang 22d April.

☞ Amazon and Prince Albert arrived off Calcutta on the 21st instant.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Pelorus, from Singapore—Mr. William Preston.

Per Hero—Mrs. Smith and child.

Per Prince Albert—Lieut. col. W. R. Pogson, assistant surgeon C. Griffiths, lieuts. A. G. Reid and R. Renny, 47th N I; assistant surgeon C. M. Henderson, 68th N. I. lieut. T. Lotter, 67th ditto; ensigns J. F. Pogson and H. T. Rideout, 47th ditto, mrs. Griffith, and child, mrs. Reid, 2 European sergeants, 1 woman and two children, 393 men, 47th, 7 women, children.

Per Fanny—Mrs. C. S. Roger.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Pelorus on the 28th April, spoke H. M. brig Childers, off. Cape Rachado.

The Santon, on the 21st March, in lat 20 S. long 24 W. spoke the barque William Hyde, from London bound to Bombay.

REMARKS.

By the Pelorus—The H. C. steamer Pluto had arrived at Singapore from the Cape.

On the 26th April, the steamer Tenasserim sailed from Singapore from China. Ditto 27th, passed H. M. ship Endymion off St. John's Island. Ditto, passed the steamer Diana in chase of Pirates, off the mouth of the old Singapore Straits. Ditto, passed the barque Passenger and William Wilson transports, off Tree Island and several transports at anchor off the Coromons Ditto, passed a steamer name unknown, off the Pisang. Ditto 29th, passed the barque Victoria off Parcelar Hill, in company with the ship Wm. Baring. Ditto 30th, was boarded by the captain of the ship Mellekel Behar from Moulmein, reports that his vessel was struck by lightning off Penang, her mainmast being greatly injured, including the vessels above enumerated, the Pelorus passed in all 30 sail in the Straits, bound to the Eastward.

The transports Forth, Tamerlane, Warrior and City of Palaces, sailed from Singapore for China on the 26th of April.

The H. C. steamer Medusa left Penang for the Eastward, on the 4th of May.

The Pelorus on the 13th and 14th May, experienced a very heavy gale from W. S. W. to W. N. W. in the lat., and to the Eastward of the Cocos, lost a man overboard, carried away her main top sail yard, split her sails and did herself a great deal of damage about her rigging and sails. Saw a sail to the Westward during the gale, supposed her bound to the N. W. ward.

The Prince Albert was driven out of Kyouk Phyoo Harbour at 4 a. m. on the 12th May by a severe hurricane, her cables out to the clinch, she brought up within her length of the reef and rode out the gale safely.

The Fanny experienced a heavy gale of wind from the West on the 13th and 14th of May, in long 93 45 E. and lat 15 N.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 23, H. C. Transport Mahomed Shaw, E. Ovenstone, from Hongkong 10th, Singapore 27th March and Penang 15th April.

Passengers.—Mrs. Penny, mrs. Kerr and 2 children; Lieut. Col. Campbell, Lieut. W. P. Devereux, Lieut. W. F. Bayly, Lieut. W. J. Goldsmid, Asst. Surgeon McPherson, M. D.; 1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars, 2 European Staff Sergeants, 13 Havildars, 4 Drummers, 143 Rank and File, 3 Bheasties, 8 Public and 13 Private Followers; 2 Discharged men of 37th Regt. N. I.—Sick, 1 Havildar, 14 Rank and File 39th Regt. N. I., 5 Sappers and Miners and 1 Tent Lascar.

DEPARTURES.

May 22, Barque Charles Dumergue, A. Springer, to the Northern Ports.

Passengers—Captain and mrs. O'Neill, C. Senicall, Esq., mr. Rayneau, Master Rayneau, and B mbardier Wilkier.

Do 22, Brig Mary Gray, Jas Shepherd, to Covelong.

Do. 22, Barque Augusta Jessie, J. S. Sparkes, to Maulmain.

Passengers.—Conductor Craigie and family, Sub. Conductor Wood and family, Assist. Apothecary Butterfield, 2 Second Dressers, 3 Tindals, 45 Lascars, and 30 Moosulmaun

Do 22, Ship Eliza, Robert McCarthy, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mesdames Money, Judge and Kales; misses Mackenzie, Penrose, Smith, Denman and Kales, messrs. Money, Judge, Kales, Newmarch, Steward, Faithful, Nicolson, Turner, Hunt and Twigy.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

May 30th. Lieutenant R. Phayre, 25th Regt N. I. from Mahableshwur.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon W. L. Cameron, 2nd Troop H. B from Trombay.
Do. do. Ensign H. J. Day, 19th Regt. N. I. from Mahableshwur.
Do. do. Bt. Captain J. A. Eckford, Marine Battalion from Do.
Do. 31st Major H. Hancock, 19th Regt. N. I. from Do.
June 1st. Assistant Surgeon M. Stovell, from Do.

Departures.

May 30th. Lieutenant Colonel Neil Campbell, Qr. Mr. Genl. to Poonah
Do. 31st. Assistant Surgeon W. L. Cameron, 2nd Troop H. B. to Do.
June 1st. Assistant Surgeon D. Clark, Medical Establishment to Ahmednuggur.
Do. do. Captain Barnett, 1st B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

At Girgaum on Monday the 30th May, at half past 5 P. M. John, the beloved Son of Captain James Clark, Commander of the *Cornucallis*, aged 2 years, and 7 months.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th May, mrs. C. J. S. Montague, of a son, still born.

At Darjeeling, on the 4th May, the lady of captain G. W. Bishop, commanding sebundy corps of sappers and miners, of a daughter.

At Jumalpore, on the 13th May, the lady of major Moule, 23d regiment, of a son, still born.

At Kidderpore, on Friday, the 20th May, the wife of mr. John Andrew, of a son and heir.

At Mhow, on the 5th May, the wife of mr. sub-conductor Russell, of a daughter.

At Rangoon, on the 20th April, the wife of Captain Morris, of the Flora Macdonald, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May, at the Cathedral, by the revd H. Fisher, John Inglish Harvey, esq. of the Bengal C. S. to miss Sarah Arratoon Avietick, daughter of the late Arratoon Avietick, esq. Armenian merchant.

At Benares, on the 10th May, by the revd. J. Vaughan, A. B. mr. John David Price, assistant in the Opium agency, to Emma, eldest daughter of James Campier, esq. principal sudder ameen.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May, Rachel, the eldest daughter of mr. Henry Robinson, preventive service, aged 3 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on the 19th May, Henrietta, infant daughter of mr. J. S. Lattey, aged 13 months and 19 days.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 18th May, mrs. C. Rondeau, aged 27 years.

At Dinapore, on the 2d May, of a lingering illness, which she bore with resignation and fortitude, Margaret, the beloved wife of mr. R. H. Watling, aged 25 years, deeply and sincere ly regretted.

At Ahmednugur, on the 7th May, of cholera, Mary Lydia the beloved child of captain C. Gisborne, commanding Nuggur corps, aged 17 months.

At Kamptee, on the 12th May, major general Robert Horne, C. B. of the Madras army commanding the station.

At Chowringhee, on the 22d May, Wilmot Seton, the infant son of E. E. Ryan, esq., aged two years and four months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Perambore, on the morning of the 22d instant, the lady of Capt. Macdougall, 17th Regt. N. I., of a Son.

DEATH.

Near the Line, on the homeward bound Ship George the Fourth, Ismenia, the beloved wife of Edward Archer Langley Esq.

At the Remount Depot, Ossoor on the 20th May, Rhoda, the infant daughter of John Ratliff, Esq., Civil Service, aged 3 months and 1 day.

DELHI.

BIRTH.

At Lucknow, on the 9th of May 1842, the Lady of Captain William Burvill Holmes, 12th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Lucknow, on the 10th of May 1842, Henrietta Ann, the infant daughter of Captain William Burvill Holmes, 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Lucknow, on Friday the 13th of May 1842, Elizabeth Allen, the affectionate and beloved wife of Captain William Burvill Holmes, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, leaving a family of three children to lament their severe and early loss.

At Hauppur, on the 19th instant, Venetia Maria, the beloved infant of Mr. and Mrs. W. Trotter, 1st Overseer Stud Department, aged 4 months and 26 days, most sincerely and deeply regretted by her disconsolate parents.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, RECEIVED IN MAY 1842.

Col. Geo. Moore..... 100
A. Donation from Ootacamund..... 100
200

Several Contributions of old Warm and other clothing, &c from the Hon'ble L. R. Reid, Esq. Capt. Burrowes, Supt. of Police, and Major Coghlan are very thankfully acknowledged.

N. B. Donations of cast off warm and other apparel, prove essentially beneficial to the inemmbents of the Society, and are respectfully solicited from the Community at large, both European and Native.

C. D. GILDER.
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st June 1842.

ICE HOUSE.

The following subscriptions have been realized:—

	Amount Advertised on the 11th instant			
E. C. Morgan	30	J. P. Willoughby	50	
R. Brown	20	A. K Huschke	20	
C. Morehead	25	W. Graham	30	
A. Campbell	20	W. Frith	25	
A. Graham	20	Cursetjee Cowasjee	20	
C Forbes	50	B Seton	20	
J Bowman	50	J. S. Dickinson	25	
J G Malcolmson	50	G. Gilberne	50	
R Willis	20	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	50	
B. Hormusjee	50	Cursetjee Jamsetjee	25	
A Hormusjee	30	Sir E Perry	50	
C H Bainbridge	30	T. Dickinson	30	
G Farie	50	K Burgass	50	
W. K Fosterly	20	H B Turner	30	
H. Arbuthnot	20	Dadabhoy Pestonjee	15	
E. Lyon	20	M. Pestonjee	10	
A Smart	20	W. R. Morris	50	
J. Smith	30	D Barr	50	
J. Wright	40	H. Barr	20	
G. Hancock	20	Total Rs..	1,945	

The committee expect to be enabled, very soon to lay a satisfactory report of their proceedings before a General Meeting of the subscribers. Gentlemen intending to subscribe are informed that lists are lying at the Bank and in the Reading Room in the Town Hall. Those Gentlemen who have already subscribed are earnestly requested to pay the amount into the Bank, or to the Peon who will present a paper to them in the course of the week.

JOHN GORDON, Secy. Ice Committee.

Bombay, 30th May 1842.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1842.

Having been moved into the Editorial chair, it behoves us, following the goodly example of our predecessors, to address a few words to our constituents the public, explanatory of our intentions in their behalf.

We do not mean, for an instant to hold out the hope to our readers, that we at all contemplate prematurely making them as wise as ourselves, by at once imparting *all* our intentions and projects for their edification and enlightenment. We merely intend at present, to give them a glimpse of what we mean to do, and what *not* to do.

With respect to the first point. We mean, (amongst a variety of good things), to lay before them twice a week, the earliest intelligence of occurrences affecting our interests at home and abroad—and in so doing we shall endeavour not unnecessarily to alarm their fears, or shake their nerves, by prophetic forebodings of imminent perils and deadly disasters, about to ingulph the British Power in India. We do not feel disposed to quake for our Eastern possessions—because we have on some late occasions suffered reverses, and sustained losses to which the British arms are happily unaccustomed. We would have our readers look to the brighter side of the picture, and recurring to the glorious past, found, upon the pages of Great Britain's History for ages, well grounded hopes for the future. If "anticipation of evil be the death of happiness" we will leave to croakers and alarmists the full enjoyment of all the "luxury of woe." We will not grieve prospectively for any man—it is time enough to be lachrymose when we cannot help it, and if any of our cotemporaries try to "fright this Isle from its propriety"—we offer a refuge against him in these our columns.

We propose to uphold all legitimate authority, legitimately exercised—not to bow down in sycophantic subserviency to the Powers that be, but wherever those in authority appear to us honestly to discharge the trust reposed in them, we mean to refrain from abusing them for the same. We will not "travel from Dan to Beersheba and say all is barren": when we meet with sterility, it will be our pleasing duty to assist with all our humble means in its reclamation.

Among things that we resolve *not* to do—are, to be factious for faction's sake—we eschew all manner of partisanship and cliquism. We do not intend to solicit a spurious circulation for our paper, by pampering depraved and vitiated tastes with private scandal, or affixing unworthy personal imputations.

We mean not to throw upon the shoulders of others, our own responsibility; whatever we do, shall be at our own peril. We love peace—but if there must be war, let us have "*no little war*," but war to the knife, aye, even to the long rifle and the bowie knife:—we mean not to give any pledges,—we hate pledges, they are often hard to be redeemed, and always remind us of the Pawnbroker's three Balls—the arms of Lombardy, disagreeable reminiscences!! If the "curious reader" require to know more of us, we refer him "for further particulars to future advertisements" but "no further catalogue will be published." If you desire gentle reader to know our politics—we intend to leave you to the exercise of your ingenuity in discovering them from the contents of future columns. We do not wish to deprive you of the pleasure of speculation upon so important a subject: the unskilful conundrumist destroys all the labors of your brain, by prematurely answering the riddle you were bent upon solving. Our riddle shall remain hermetically sealed until you "give it up." Then and in that case, our verdict shall be, Guilty of the most wilful and deliberate stupidity against some person or persons unknown.

With respect to our pugnacious propensities, if you desire to be illuminated—know—that we are among the meekest mannered men alive, but as there may be some impracticable people to be dealt with, we deem it desirable, to call the attention of a "discerning public" to the fact—that "for the benefit of all whom it may concern," we shall matutinally, between the hours of 5 and 7, during the monsoon, pace the sands near the cooperage, armed with a pair of eight barreled pistols (procured at Frith's) and if any reasonable number of our foes feel particularly anxious to join us in our walk, with sanguinary intentions, it will afford us exquisite pleasure to give them every satisfaction to be derived from the contents of our 16 barrels. We warn the Magistrates to be on the look out!!

With those "honey drops" the Ladies, we have magnanimously resolved to wage no war. We offer them most heartily our protection, and promise that their interests shall be duly cared for under our auspices—not a cap, ribbon, or bonnet shall pass us by unremarked—not a change in the form or pressure of horsehair habiliments shall be effected by the most accomplished *modiste* without our scrutiny and criticism. We promise them every thing possible except the defilement of our columns with News-paper-Poetry; even for their sweet sakes we cannot insert the love sick effusions of a sighing Sophy—a languishing Lydia—a melting Margaret, or any of that vast class of desperately dangerous lunatics:—and yet, we do not mean to be prosers, although confining ourselves to plain prose.

DIVINITY—PHYSIC AND LAW, shall not be overlooked by us—with respect to the first, we shall always feel it a privilege of the highest order, to be made in any degree subservient to the promotion of the interests of true religion, and its ministers may freely command services from us, which will be most cheerfully rendered.

As regards Physic, we shall not overdose our readers but in despite of the Druggists, administer it infinitesimally. For Law and Lawyers; a corner (a *hot* one) shall be assigned upon all lawful occasions, and as we have some little interest in their affairs, we shall from time to time, give short reports or notices of legal matters of interest to the European or Native community.

Being only lately broken in, if we trip or stumble at starting, we promise to hold up our heads better hereafter—keep us well in hand—mem: if you hold the rein too tightly, we kick viciously.

We are so long from the University, that our Greek and Latin will be found miserably deficient, so that of necessity our principal performances must be in the vernacular; but whenever we design to be particularly lively, we shall disport ourselves in the dead languages.

Finally—In the management of our Pegasus, we will allow no interference or control—once mounted on our noble animal (no Donkey be it known) we shall suffer no man to put a bit in his mouth, or curb him in any degree;—we shall ride where we please and at whatever pace we please—and whenever the public become fairly tired of our excursions, we shall be ready to dismount, and give the reins into hands more *promising*.

Our readers will find under the usual heads, extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 21st ultimo, and the Calcutta and Madras papers of the 23d and 25th ultimo, respectively.

The letter bag of the *Pandora* for Macao, will be closed at the office of Messrs. W. and T. Edmond and Co. this day at noon.

The letter bag of the Ship *Edinburgh*, for Singapore and China will be closed at the office of Messrs. Eglinton Maclean and Co. at 5 o'clock P. M. this day.

On Wednesday afternoon His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and family, attended by Captain McMahon the Military Secretary, Lieut. Hogg Persian Interpreter, Lieut. Colonel McDonald, Lieut. Colonel Powel, Lieut. Colonel Campbell, Major Ogilvie and Surgeon W. H. Young, left Bombay for Poona.

MONSOON,—We strongly recommend such of our Subscribers as are still bold enough to continue in their bungalows on the Esplanade, to strike their tents, and march off instanter. We should unfeignedly regret to find any of those in whom we take such deep interest, after having in fancied security laid their heads upon pillows overnight, high and dry; awake the next morning with their heads resting on a rock, bodies reclining on the sand, and feet dabbling in the briny element, some quarter of a mile on the way to Suez. Such results may be anticipated from the approaching deluge. Let our *sundry* friends, who are not *divers*, beware!

The *Madras Athenæum* of the 24th ultimo appeals to the compassion of our cotemporary the *Bombay Times* in the following terms "we wish our cotemporary of "the *Bombay Times* would have some *compassion* "upon our *eyesight*; but perhaps he is not aware, "that almost ever since his *New Machine* has been "employed, his Journal is scarcely readable. The "copy sent us for the 14th cannot positively (to) be "read without a *strong magnifying power*: had it "been a solitary instance we should not have noticed "it, but having had frequent occasions to make the "same complaint, we could not resist. Is the object "to blind the *Mulls*."

Now, we love to exhibit ourselves, in a generous point of view, and would beg the Editor of the *Times*, for the sake of humanity, to paint his future lucubrations in a "darker, deeper dye," for the preservation of the *Athenæum's* eyesight. Malicious people may say that he of the *Times* designs to keep him of the *Athenæum* in the dark as to passing events; or that he wishes to get the blind side (if he have one) of his Madras friend: or that he has some protegée among the Opticians of Madras whose magnifying glasses he is desirous of forcing into Editorial patronage. A thousand illnatured surmises may arise, if a stop be not immediately put thereto, by compliance with a very reasonable request. The reflection upon the *New Machine* too, is too pointed to be overlooked. In vindication of the powers and capabilities of his *New Machine*, our friend of the *Times*, must make some demonstration. To bear with equanimity, attacks upon our knowledge, common sense honesty, partiality, &c. &c. is the unhappy lot of all who wage war in Editorial columns; but it is past the endurance of the most patient, to bear unruffled, stigmas on the efficiency of our *New Machines*.

We offer no apology to our readers for continuing, for the present, the inimitable "Jack Hinton." From long personal intimacy with the author, we were fully prepared to give "JACK" a cordial reception. We shall take an opportunity very shortly, to say something of Dr. Charles Lever, the Irish Boz. We perceive some of the monthly periodicals, have instituted comparisons between Mr. Dickens and Dr. Lever; some of them strongly inclining to prefer the latter, but it is unnecessary to enhance the deserved popularity to which Charles O'Malley has attained, by any attempt to undervalue his rival in this particular branch of composition—both are excellent.

BOMBAY TIMES.

CHOLERA.—We are glad to learn that this terrible scourge begins to decrease in its violence. The deaths still amount to between 60 and 70 a day; but this is less by a half than what they were a fortnight since.

A WORD WITH THE PARSEES ON KNIGHTHOOD.—We gave in our last, a short notification of the festivities at Parell, on the occasion of conveying to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy the Patent of Knighthood, and a word or two may not be out of season to our Parsee friends, on the concomitants of the honour which has been bestowed on one of their number. It is a just source of pride to the Parsee community, that the first knighthood which has been conferred on a native of British India has fallen amongst them; and it now remains for them to shew that it has not descended unworthily. Having been admitted to honours heretofore bestowed exclusively on the Christian chivalry of Europe, it must be kept in view that there are certain characteristics which have always been considered essential to the knight of the old world,—stripped of which, knighthood would itself be considered degraded—the distinction it confers no longer an honour,—and the names of those by whose means it was disgraced, or brought into disrepute, held in contempt and abhorrence by their brethren. Of these, the most conspicuous have always been—courage in battle,—stainless veracity and unspotted honour,—and respect for the fair sex. Since the institution of civil orders of Knighthood, when intellectual or moral eminence were considered as affording claims as powerful for this honour as military prowess itself—the distinction of courage could only be claimed by the soldier who had the opportunity within his reach of putting it forth: veracity, integrity, and respect for female excellence, ought to be peculiar to no class of men. It might seem invidious on the present occasion to touch on the first-named of these, were it not notorious that the trustworthiness of the statements of the native community of India, is a topic which has of late furnished food for much public discussion,—and that an opinion has been given by a vast proportion of those who have spoken on the subject, to the effect that the word of a native was worthy of having comparatively but little weight attached to it. Before the Parsee community can look forward to frequent marks of distinction at the hands of their Sovereign, they must strive to have this reproach wiped away. Not only must it appear that the patrician classes regard the indulgence, however casual, in the mean and miserable vice of falsehood with contempt and scorn,—but that they view it as something so infamous and degrading that the man who has once been convicted of it, must at once be thrust out of that position in society which men of spotless veracity are alone worthy to occupy. The charge of wilful departure from truth is reckoned so heinous amongst English gentlemen, that it can only be met by an appeal to arms; and he who stands convicted of falsehood, is at once degraded from the rank of men of honour. The code of morality is the same, every where where Knighthood is bestowed, and the Parsee Knight who indulges in laxities which would not be endured in his European brethren, not only disgraces himself, but degrades his order. If the conduct of the two are to be tried by different standards, different orders must be instituted,—with this humbling distinction, that the Asiatic is not expected to practise the virtues exacted of the European.

We have spoken with all the forbearance on this subject which was possible, and we trust without offence:—we need feel no delicacy in our allusions to the light in which females are regarded by the Parsees, and the position they occupy in their society, because on this point no similitude betwixt European and oriental manners is aspired to. Amongst the philosophers of Europe it has been laid down as a maxim, that the condition of society is indicated by the estimation in which women are held,—and that not only is a state of degradation amongst females an evidence of comparative barbarism, but an assurance that the dawn of civilization, which this invariably heralds in, has not yet begun to approach, however much enlightenment individuals may occasionally display. The Parsees must not flatter themselves with the idea that the degraded and uninfluential position assigned to their women, is the result of oriental usage alone,—that it indicates difference of habit, just as this is manifested in difference of costume, and no more. It is a badge, not of difference, but of degradation,—a sign, not that they cling to the practise of their race, because it has become hallowed by use,—but that they have made so few advances in civilization, that they have not yet reached that stage when respect for the fair sex, and a determination to assign them the most distinguished places in society, indicates that the foul slough of barbarism is about to be thrown off.

We trust that this most un-Knightly state of things will now begin to disappear; and that the Parsees will see that unless they can bring themselves to adopt the habits, not of Europeans, but of civilized men, in regard to the females of their families, they can no longer imagine themselves qualified for the honours of civilization.

How does Sir Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy suppose his Sovereign would look were she to be assured that the Parsee gentleman on whom she had bestowed a title of distinction, was one of a class who paid less heed to the intellectual training of the ladies of their houses than an English nobleman would bestow on the instruction of his fox hounds? That reading and writing were viewed as accomplishments unbefitting the wives and daughters of men enjoying incomes of from five to ten thousand a year?—and that women, the ornament and leader of humanized society, was regarded as a "soulless toy for tyrant's lust?"

The first native ladies of India occupied a less prominent position, and enjoy less liberty, than an English servant girl!—June 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CONFESSION GOOD FOR THE SOUL.—Our dearly beloved brother the *Bombay United Service Gazette* than whom Ukbar is hardly in our eyes a more estimable creature has the following in his Tuesday's issue relative to the late *Courier* explosion. "We sincerely hope that no expression of ours has led to the resignation of the Editor of the *Courier*. We have certainly attacked him on the narrow and wretched field of Editorial squabbling; but every one knows that an Editor in his profession must be *much of a liar*,* however honest in spirit and intention. *He must lie to himself, or lie for others.* A little above our cotemporary has the following:—"in all that we do and say and think; in all that we eat and drink and in all that we put on, we act under a governance and guidance we cannot control and which we cannot see. *But* (this is a very great word) *we must not moralise.*" Pray don't say we, if this be the extent of your morality. Why we imagine that our cotemporary was a fiery defender and a lucid expositor of the principles and privileges of the Kirk. But here he comes forth *in naturalibus* as the most wanton of fatalists. Man according to his idea is not a responsible being. He is under an invisible power—

"Quisque sues patimur manes"

whose behests whether for good or evil are beyond his control and we must one and all patiently resign ourselves to crime and abomination without one single effort to rescue ourselves from the bondage so wicked a doctrine would impose upon us. In the dark ages of infidelity it was written by a Poet (we will leave the fair youth who made the Glasgow college to hold him to discover who):—

"Qui—metus omnes et inexorabile fatum,
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari."

This invisible control our cotemporary would have it believed may make us drink to a state of beastiality, eat to excess, put on too many of not sufficient cloths, and concludes by saying he "must not moralise." It must however be recollected that our cotemporary subsequently says that an Editor must be "much of a liar" and this we suppose is his apology for broaching a doctrine which has long since been exploded except amongst fanatics. Touching this said necessity for lying on the part of an Editor, our cotemporary should really be more cautious. Every now and then he lets the cat out of his (own) bag and exposes his opinions and innate impressions in a manner by no means tending to raise him in public esteem. If in his Editorial factions, he finds it occasionally necessary to lie (as we dare say he does) let him lie on by all means; and henceforth we shall not be astonished at much which has appeared in his columns as we have been

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, MAY 21.

We hinted in our last number that orders had been received in certain quarters for preparations to be made for the immediate evacuation of Affghanistan by our troops, but we were not prepared to believe that so sudden a change had come over the intentions of our Government which all pointed to a march through that country, subsequent information, however, leads us to believe that evacuation *is* the order of the day, and that without delay, for in this place, at Meerut & at Kurnaul orders have been received from Government for the preparation of every means of carriage, from an elephant to a doolie, that can be procured, these are to be sent to Peshawur without delay, and the orders, which run thus "*Instructions having been received for the return within British Frontier of the troops beyond the Indus, &c." are indeed startling, whilst on the other hand orders have been received at the same places and from Allahabad to push forward rockets by dauk bunghy* to Jellalabad, a large quantity *of which have passed through this station during the last few days.* We confess we are as much puzzled as *our correspondents as to the why and wherefore* of this *sudden determination* and can only come to the natural conclusion that Government have succeeded in some negotiations respecting the exchange of prisoners, though our letters to the 9th instant state that nothing conclusive is known on that subject, for though Captain C. Mackenzie had arrived at Jellalabad on the evening of the 8th instant, the overtures he brings had not transpired.

It may be that Lord Ellenborough foresees other inevitable wars at hand, and knowing the disinclination of the Court of Directors to an increase of the army, and the inability of our resources to meet the heavy and increasing expences of the war and, though last certainly not least, the discontent and desertion of the native troops and their aversion to remain in a country to which they have seen their countrymen fall so fearful a sacrifice, deem, the withdrawl of the troops the only alternative ; we are, however, far from satisfied of the good policy of this step, not only because it robs us of the opportunity of striking that blow which we deem so necessary to the upholding of the power of our allies and ourselves, but also because our sudden return, after having made the preparations we have and having got so far upon our journey, cannot give our fellow subjects very favorable ideas of our resources or our power, the subject has already become a current matter of discourse among the natives who cannot understand a policy which appears to them to have no settled purpose beyond the harrassing of troops and the expenditure of money. We have not in the least altered our opinions on the subject of an advance through the country of our enemies, and regret to see so much apparent, indecison in our councils, we say apparent, for we hardly yet believe that the evacuation of the country has been determined upon; but if it has we must, of course, suppose that our rulers have information which has caused them to come to this determination and it may be that many of their reasons for the presumed policy emanate from what we, from several correspondents are able to gather, and certainly the picture which is given to us of the state of the troops now at Jellalabad and the preparations for an advance prophecy any thing but a prosperous issue to our doings.

It was naturally to be expected that on the arrival of Colonel Bolton's force an advance, for which every one in the literal sense of the word hungered and thirsted, would be made upon Cabul, and our military character in that part of the country re-established, an event which might have been easily effected at the present time, with a properly equipped force, but which cannot be done, even though Prince Futteh Jung, who holds the Bala Hissar with 4000 men, urges us to advance and is ready to receive us with open arms, whilst all efforts on the opposite side to organize an army to oppose us have entirely failed ; to this goal all our efforts were directed, and it was hoped that the scene of such disgrace and so much bloodshed would, eventually, have been that of a triumhal entry and as triumphant an evacuation, but even this it appears from some of our correspondents, is impossible ; though strong in numbers our army is weak in every other respect, 12000 men are devoid of every necessary comfort, and the present state of the commissariat is at a tearful low ebb for an undertaking of such magnitude ; by dint of the greatest retrenchment and by inflicting great suffering upon the sepoys and camp followers a month or six weeks supply of food has been accumulated, but there are no cattle to carry it. There is also but little musquet ammunition, comparatively speaking, with the army, and one severe engagement would leave out few cartridges for a subsequent action should one occur. The men who arrived with General Pollock's force are almost without clothing, the 9th Foot without even tents and all are suffering very dreadfully from exposure to heat, the thermometer being about 106° in camp. The Garrison of Jellalabad have no tents, and those troops who have already been 7 months without pay borrowing money at cent per cent to enable them to buy food during the seige, have, on account of the low state of the treasury been offered the advance of only one month's pay ; the sepoys naturally become alarmed at such a commencement, their expression is, "there is no *teehana* in this army and if we commence upon half rations what are we to expect if we advance into the passes where only stones and water are to be found." In fact, if we can believe our accounts, and we have every reason to do so, the force is most inefficiently provided and unable at present to move with security ; strength would avail nothing in opposition to starvation and the want of ammunition, whilst, even if both food and ammunition *were* forthcoming, carriage could not be found ; it is reckoned that, at least 9 or 10,000 camels are required to enable the army to advance provided against all accidents, and we are informed that not 1,000 are procurable from any quarter ; to move to Cabul under such circumstances appears impossible, to remain at Jellalabad, in the state the army finds itself would be death to the Europeans, and to retire to Peshawur would be as bad, perhaps worse ; the only alternative which presents itself is to move on to Gundamuck, and it is believed by some, that the General, if forced to do so, will send on one Brigade at a time and getting back the camels of the advanced party, send on another, and thus the whole force might be moved to a more salubrious locality, but, as one of our correspondents says, "this is scarcely credible, we may thus convey our tents to Gundamuck, but by the time of our return, for we can never winter in such an altiude, one half of hour camels may have died and consequently we should have to abandon one half of our baggage and retire with all the eclat due to a retreating force." Such being the situation of General Pollock (and we believe that there is not the least exaggeration in the description) who commands a force deficient in ammunition, supplies, cattle and money, Lord Ellenborough as a matter of providence may be judged as doing right in withdrawing *for the present* from Affghanistan, always under the conditions of bringing with the army, the unfortunates both at Tazeen or Cabul. But the step is, we are sure, one that is forced upon him and which, though it appears inevitable ; we feel assured will be felt if not by ourselves most severely by our really faithful allies the Seiks, at no very far distant period ; and whilst we may cede something to the exigencies which force so unpalatable a course of policy upon us, we cannot think that it redounds either to the credit of our militaryarrangements or to the honour of our arms and will have assuredly a bad effect especially in the present moment, upon the *morale* of our army, yet as we may reckon that carriage cannot arrive at Peshawur for the returning force within at least two months, let us hope that some means may still be found to avoid what we consider a step of deep humiliation, and that as we must eventually retire from the country a junction between Generals Nott and Pollock may be effected and we may abandon it to its destines as one we have cast from us, instead of leaving the impression not only behind us, but to the whole of Hindoostan, that we undertook a measure we had not the means or energy to carry out.

Camp, Jellalabad, 8th May, 1842.

Although it was generally expected we should ere this have heard something of the intentions of General Pollock relative to our proceedings, not a single sentence has as yet been uttered by those of the Counsel, or in attendance on the high functionary, and as secrecy is so much studied in that quarter, we who are watchful, can only form our opinions according to apparent circumstances "the outward and visible signs ;" this day had been spoken of as the one on which we were to take leave of Jellalabad for Gundamuck ; then the 10th was named, and now it would seem that we may not move until the stores and ammunition arrive from Peshawur, but when these are expected is not known.

The Mountain Train under Capt. Backhouse, the 6th Native Infantry, a wing of the 64th Native Infantry, the Regiment of Ferris' Jezailchees, and two Ressalahs of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry are at Lalpoors and when, it is reported, that the stores are leaving Peshawur, this force will proceed to Ali Musjid and escort them to our camp, and then (it is now said) we shall march for *Cabul* without delay. Independent of stores and ammunition, a three months supply of atta is said to be already stored at Peshawur, the whole of which will come forward on the arrival of camels and other carriage now on their way from Ferozepore and other places ; if you add to this, a good supply already collected here, it will demonstrate that we are not likely to starve for the next six months. Numbers of camp followers from Cabul, Tazeen, &c. are coming in daily ; they were informed, that being now liberated they might go where they pleased—all begged their bread on the road—some have lost their toes, and many have filthy and uncleanly looking sores on their feet. About fifty of these very miserable-looking creatures came in yesterday, and amongst them was a drummer or filer belonging to the 27th Native Infantry, he had escaped from Guznee most miraculously, and, he is of opinion, that but few others are likely to follow him. He says, that a general massacre took place, and that scarcely a sepoy escaped, for the multitude of assasins prevented it. Information of the sale arrival of Captain Mackenzie at Tazeen has been received,* and a current report is now afloat, that Ukhbar has made an offer to bring all the prisoners and deliver them over in *our camp*, if we will only insure his personal safety, and guarantee his receiving from our Government an annuity for life ! It is the opinion of a great many, that he will be obliged, eventually, to throw himself at our feet, and ask for mercy. He may almost be considered at present an outcast, and we know him to be both a traitor and murderer. Surely our Government will never consent to allow any thing in the shape of concession or grant to such a monster. Two dawks one from and the other to our camp, have been lost in the pass. The Khyberees came down from the hills, and seized the packets, and, I believe, nothing has since been heard of them. During the time Ensign Plunkett, with one company of the 6th Native Infantry, were in Ali Musjid, an unsuccessful attack, (of musquetry) was made in the night by the Afreedis. On the following day he went out with a small party, and put to flight the people of an adjacent village ; a little booty was seized, and the village burnt, after which he returned to the Fort. On the following night, the people from several villages having collected together, and (supposing it to be the Seikhs who had burnt down the village on the previous day) attacked the Seikh camp, killing two, and wounding several of the soldiers. On the following day, the Seikhs sallied out, and looted and burnt all the villages in the neighbourhood, since which the hill tribes have not shewn their faces. These Khyberees must begin to repent of their folly in the attempt to oppose British power, no doubt they now wish that they had accepted our offer and money, but it is too late, Government must shew a determined spirit, it has been humbugged too long, and too often already, and thrown away too much money, in purchasing over people and passes. Two dawks or expresses came in yesterday, one brought dispatches from the Govr. General to Genl. Pollock ; the other was from the Commander-in-Chief to General Sale, the latter is complimentary to the gallantry of the small force, which attacked and routed Ukhbar Khan's army, and, it is said, that the Commander-in-Chief has recommended that "*Jellalabad*" shall be borne upon the colours of the Regiments, &c. engaged on that occasion. I only hope he will not only do so, but recommend something more substantial also, a little remuneration in the shape of money to repay them for the privations they so long underwent the hardship they endured, and the continued and harrassing duty they so cheerfully went through. The money from Peshawur having arrived, pay to the troops for *March only* is to commence tomorrow, and be issued throughout the week, as our pay for *April* is due, the General might have been a little more liberal, and ordered payment for last month also, for really, considering that every article of consumption is dear, there is a greater necessity for one being placed in possession of our pay when it falls due, than when in a cantonment, for in Camp ready money is much wanted, owing to the natives selling produce for cash on the instant. A Chief came in three days ago, from Akhbar Khan and Mahomed Shah Khan, a great many followers attended him on his journey, but did not approach our Camp. The purport of the visit is not known, but it is surmised, that conditions for a treaty (on almost any terms) were proposed, but not acceded to, Ukhbar's reign appears nearly atan end. I hope my next will give you more pleasing and satisfactory accounts, I only wish I may have to tell you of his having been captured (never mind how) and brought as a prisoner to our General, no doubt, many are on the look out, and will try to ensnare the game for the sake of the filthy lucre held out as a bait. It is reported that our Government would give a good round sum for the murderer, either dead or alive."

Another correspondent mentions the arrival of two sepoys of the 27th N. I. at Jellalabad who say that the regiment, when leaving Ghuzni, was fired upon, and that some of the officers went up to the citadel to remonstrate with the Affghan Chiefs who said they could not save the sepoys unless they laid down their arms. The officers it appears were not allowed to return to their men, who were nearly all massacred. Colonel Palmer and Lieutenant and Mrs. Lumsden are mentioned as killed.

At Cabul it is understood that Prince Futteh Jung, backed by Ameen-oola and the Populzaees is fighting with Zumaun Khan and the Barnekzies, Zumaun Khan, is represented to have called for Ackbar Khan who fears to go to Cabul and is inclined to negociate with us if we can offer any terms, but this appears to be in the general opinion of the Army, now that he stands the confessed murderer of the Envoy and that there is little doubt of his treachery, almost an impossibility, we have however heard that General Pollock has instructions to treat with him for the delivery of the prisoners and to grant him any terms *not* including the restoration of his Father. A party of Affghans are on the left bank of the Cabul River, watching the camp, and it is supposed that Mahomed Shah Khan finding that we do not advance upon his country, has returned to Lughman, where he will secure all his crops within a fortnight from the date of the letter. We are very sorry to add that General Sale is very ill, but it is hoped not dangerously so.

All our correspondents agree upon our point, the amount of suffering entailed upon both officers and soldiers who are almost destitute of every thing that might render their situation bearable, and it is very much to their credit that feeling the hardships they necessarily must, they still uphold the high character they have gained for themselves, they have been sorely tried, and may, possibly, experience still greater hardships, which, perhaps with a little more precaution might have been partially avoided ; but the zeal of both our European and native brethern who have emulated one another in the bearing of hardships, which all soldiers must be more or less prepared to meet, will not fail to receive its reward, admiration they have already gained. Some of our friends would attach blame to the General for not making better arrangements for his army in case, as has now chanced, a delay at Jellalabad should be necessary and we have seen a charge of deception brought against him for inducing the troops to believe that they were to return in some 20 days to Peshawur to bring on their necessary comforts, and one correspondent has asserted that this was used to induce the officers and men to leave behind what they now so fearfully stand in need of, this we cannot altogether believe, but it is very clear that better provision was required in case of a protracted and unavoidable detention at Jellalabad although every credit is due to him and to his gallant followers for marching in the really light order they did to the rescue, as they supposed, of their brethren. There has been however, a fearful succession of blunders all through the campaign and this last one appears to be not the least as regards its consequence.

* A letter of the 9th instant, announces his return to Jellalabad.—E. D. G.

We have received the following account of a very spirited affair between a Detachment of the Bhopal Contingent and a party of the Boondela insurgents, it reflects great credit on the officer and men who distinguished themselves by their discipline as well as their personal prowess, one young Pathan killed 5 Boondelahs before he was disabled by a severe wound ; another killed his man but was attacked by a Boondelah in the rear, and would have been killed had a comrade not come up in time and dispatched the assailant, from this we may gather how close an affair it must have been.

Saugor, 5th May 1842.

We have just received intelligence, that a detachment of the Bhopal Contingent consisting of about 120 Horse, and 100 Infantry under their Adjutant Lieutenant Fergusson came up with a body of the Bundelahs, close to Jhilla about 8 miles from Rat Ghur, and gave them a decided thrashing, killing upwards of 100, and losing 3 killed, and 2 wounded.

The particulars of the above mentioned brilliant affair appear to be that Lieutenant and Adjutant Fergusson marched with his gallant band to Rat Ghur, at the requisition of Mr. Fraser the Commissioner of Saugor, and arrived there on the 8th instant, on the afternoon of the same intimation was received from the commissioner for the immediate march to Jhilla, which was accomplished on the morning of the 9th. The Detachment had scarcely arrived upon its new ground, when information was received of the near approach of a large body of the Insurgents, in ten minutes the sowars were on their saddles, and off in pursuit at the gallop leaving the Infantry to follow in the rear ; about 2 miles from Jhilla, the Boondelahs were sighted making with all speed for a hill covered with thick Jungle, which they succeeded in gaining with the loss of only three prisoners ; the hill being isolated and about 2 miles long, and guarded on the west by the Beena River—the Cavalry had no difficulty in keeping them in check until the Infantry came up, the Detachment was reinforced by 30 Horse, and 50 Infantry belonging to the Nawab of Bhopal. The Adjutant ordered the Infantry to advance, leading the men of the contingent in person, having previously directed the Cavalry to remain below to intercept all fugitives, the Nawab's Infantry was led by their own Sirdar. The party advanced, each man striving with his comrades to gain the crest, and drove every thing before them, fighting like devils for three good hours, it is said the Nawab's men fought with great bravery, but the brunt of the battle was borne by the young sepoys as the contingent, who, with the Nawab's men gained the admiration of the officer commanding. This decisive affair, will no doubt hasten the restoration of tranquility hereabout.

The King of Oudh expired at Lucknow on the morning of the 17th instant, has been succeeded by the heir apparent who was formally installed by the British Resident.

We learn that Captain Baker's troop of horse artillery is to be withdrawn from Neemuch, and stationed either at Kurnaul or Ferozepore.

DELHI.—The hot winds have again returned and we trust their prevalence will cause an abatement in the sickness which had so generally followed their cessation.

ARRIVALS.—18th May, Asst. Surgeon Wells, to join the Recruit Levy :—19th, Captains Lloyd and Ensign Holmes, 72d Regiment, to Escort Treasure to Kurnaul, with detachment of two Companies.

DEPARTURES.—19th May, Captain Patch, 73d Regt. to Meerut, to appear before Standing Medical Committee,—19th Lieuts. Burmester and Wake, 48th Regiment to Allygurh.

CAWNPORE, 12th May.—We have the west winds again much to our delight and comfort ; the Thermometer has fallen considerably and the air is comparatively cool. A Re-union passed off with spirit last night, our society having been lately increased by some new arrivals from England. One of them was certainly the belle of the evening. It is perfectly terrific to see the long strings of men, women, and children, coming from all directions every morning into our Bazaars with huge basket loads of cholera-engendering melons, cucumbers, and turkarees of all sorts, and it is really wonderful, the station continues so healthy as it does.

BENARES.—Small pox, cholera, and fevers are prevalent at this station. Captain Torckler, of the Artillery, died of the former disease on the morning of the 17th.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

REMITTANCES.—The remittances, advised by the present mail amount to twenty-eight lakhs—principally for Bengal.—*Hurkaru, May* 21.

JULLALABAD.—We yesterday received from Jullalabad a long gossipping letter from an old friend, but we can find nothing in it of any material interest, and shall, therefore, abstain from making more than a few brief extracts from it :—

"*Jullalabd, May* 1.—"You cannot have it hotter, and I am sure you have it not half as uncomfortable at that goodly City-of-Palaces of yours as we have it here. The dust-storms are so incess an from morn till (what proves to be anything but) *dewy* eve, that one cannot quit one's tent; and *in* the tent the thermometer ranges from 102 to 107 !

"We buried old Elphinstone's remains yesterday ; they had been detained on the road, and two men of the 44th, who were in charge of them, have not even yet arrived. They were apprehended by some scoundrels ; and fears are entertained for their safety ; though I trust there are no good grounds for anxiety on this score, now that our army, successful thus far (and with every prospect, thank God, of continued triumphs,) is about to advance against the enemy. Apropos of advancing, General Pollock has caused Mackeson to write to Lawrence, at Peshawur, to supply carriage for the conveyance hither of the whole of the tents and traps of all the Regiments. This is very readily ordered, but it is not quite so easy to obey the *mandate*, and if, as we hear, there are no camels and but few mules or bullocks to be had, for hire or purchase at Peshawur, we may wait here a long time if we tarry till our baggage reaches us. Meantime, spirits, clothes, tea and candles are waxing wondrous scarce and precious ; and Mr. Arratoon, whose arrival from Peshawur is daily expected, will reap a golden harvest at our cost.

"There was here a few days since a respectable and highly intelligent man, a Mr. Lisson, the Sergt.-Major of the well-nigh extinct 37th N. I. His account of the conduct of his own corps and of the sepoys generally, during the deplorable disasters at Cabool, is highly gratifying, representing as it does their gallantry and fortitude above all praise. So far says he from having evinced a craven or even a listless spirit, under the trying events of those last—those gloomy hours, they fought like gallant soldiers to the last, and were at length overpowered only after they had been assailed from a distance for hours together, exposed at once to the worst horrors of cold and hunger. He said there can be no doubt that 'Ukbar Khan was at the bottom of all—that he might have effectually defrauded us had he desired to do so.' He (the Serjeant) has gone on to Peshawur.

"We have a story current here relative to poor Elphinstone. I give it you, as I heard it. It is said, that at Tezeen, on the retreat, whilst surrounded by much misery and bloodshed, he was quietly making out his auction bills, against the officers, who had purchased things at his sale at Cauboul."—Ibid.

The Prince Albert, transport, with Head Quarters of the 47th N. I, under the command of Lt. Col. Pogson, from the coast of Arracan, arrived off town on the morning of the 21st. We regret to learn that there has been some disturbance on board, and that an Officer is now under the custody of the Town Major, in the Garrison of Fort William, under close arrest of "fixed bayonets."—Ibid, May 23.

FROM Allahabad (16th inst.), we hear of the arrival of the Governor General's Body Guard, Band, Horses, &c. His Lordship is much liked, and seems to be no encourager of Government House cliquism, but invites all, in their turn, to partake its hospitality. He talks of altering the dress of the army, so as to adapt it better to the climate, and to active service ;—the Sepoys' caps especially, and there is plenty of room for improvement. *Englishman, May* 22.

CIVIL SERVICE SUBSCRIBERS TO A PRESENTATION SWORD FOR MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBT. SALE, K. C. B.

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☞ Subscribers names will be received by the Editors of the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru*, and Subscriptions by Messrs. Cockerell and Co.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE HON'BLE SIR E. GAMBIER KT.—A Royal Salute was fired yesterday at noon on the occasion of the Hon'ble Sir E. Gambier, Kt. being sworn in as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras. United Service Gazette, May 22.

We regret to announce the demise of that able officer Major General Home, C. B. at Kamptee on the 12th Instant. We had previously noticed in our Europe Obiturary the death of Major General Bowes at Rome. By these casualties Lieutenant Colonels Henry and Walpole obtain their Colonelcy and Majors Yaldwyn and Moberly will be promoted to be Lieutenant, Colonels. By intelligence received by the last Mail there is every reason to believe that these latter have already attained to the higher rank in consequence of the retirement of certain officers at home. The line steps go in the 22d and 49th Regiments.—*Herald, May* 25.

SUPREME COURT.

CASE OF LIEUT. MANN.—*Tuesday, May* 3.—The writ was directed to the Sheriff who brought up the Prisoner and returned the commitment, previous to to which Sir John Norton stated the grounds on which he thought the writ ought to be issued. His Lordship said, this is a case upon a Rule Nisi for a Habeas Corpus to bring up Mr. Mann, sentenced by a General Court Martial *to two years' imprisonment. The only* power Courts Martial *have to try criminal* offences is by act of Parliament, and this Court must be satisfied they have the power they assume. The IV. Geo. IV. Chap. LXXXI. Section 2, gives them their jurisdicton, but amongst the punishments imprisonment is not expressly mentioned. The 12 Section provides for transportation, and points out how it is to be carried into effect. Sections 23 and 24 expressly enact that soldiers may be sentenced to imprisonment. Officers are not mentioned. In Rex *versus* Suddis the Court thought the words authorized transportation, but there the Court Martial had power to carry its sentence into effect in the way pursued. In the present case, His Lord-ship did not think the Court Martial had the power to carry their sentence into effect through the Sheriff of Madras. When a soldier is to be imprisoned the place is pointed out, Section 24. As to Officers not only is imprisonment not mentioned, but no mode is hinted at by which such a sentence can be carried out. This Court Martial has assumed the power to commit to the Madras Jail. They might as well have commited to Calcutta or Bombay. This appears to be a *casus omissus* and if a Court Martial has the power to imprison it must carry its own sentence into effect. The Rule for a Habeas Corpus must therefore be made absolute. Mr. Parker then moved that the Sheriff's return might be read and filed.

Motion Granted.

Mr. Parker moved that the Prisoner be discharged. The Advocate General opposed the motion. Mr. Parker objected to the Advocate General being heard on the following grounds.

First. Because it was agreed that the matter was to have been finally discussed when the rule came on to be made absolute.

Second. Because the Advocate General did not appear either for the Crown or the Sheriff, and had therefore no local standi.

These objections were overruled and the Advocate General was allowed to proceed, and on closing his objections for the release of the prisoner, Sir John Norton said he would take time to reconsider the matter.

Wednesday, May 4.

Sir John Norton intimated to Mr. Parker that the argument of the Advocate General had considerably changed his view of the subject, and therefore wished him (Mr. Parker) to re-argue some points upon which he now entertained doubt. The Advocate General proposed that a special Court should be applied for, and the question come for argument before both the Judges. Mr. Parker agreed to this proposal, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

Friday, May 6.

SPECIAL COURT.

Before Sir Edward Gambier and Sir John D. Norton, Knights.

Messrs. Osborne and Parker for the Prisoner urged the following objections.

That the commitment did not show the jurisdiction of the Court Martial by alleging that it was held 120 miles from Madras, and that the allegation of the Prisoner having been duly convicted of Manslaughter was too general. That the term of imprisonmenter was uncertain.

Sir Edward Gambier, *without calling on the Advocate General, said he was of opinion that the Prisoner* could not be discharged. If a person is in custody under the sentence of a competent Court, this Court will not discharge him. Courts Martial have power to imprison officers and have also power to carry their sentence into effect. The question whether they have authority to commit to the Madras Goal does not rise in the present case. If the Sheriff had resisted the order of commitment, it would then have arisen, but here there is no objection on the part of the Sheriff or Gaoler. The Gaol of Madras seems to be the proper place to imprison Europeans in.

Sir John Norton concurred.

The Prisoner was remanded.—*Athenæum, May* 10.

THE GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—The undermentioned high prizes in the Government Lottery were drawn yesterday.

No. 1254 Prize of 2000 Rupees.
Nos. 1700 and 858 prizes of 1000 Rupees each
Nos. 4663 and 2288 Prizes of 40 Rupees each.
Nos. 1625 4689 and 3060 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

AKHBAR KHAN.—The following extraordinary doctrine—a last-gasp effort in favor of Akbar Khan the assassin—is is-sued to the public in yesterday's *Hurkaru* :—'But even if we were to get the murderer into our power, without having guaranteed to him his personal safety, though we might justify the act of putting him to death, it is not one which would exalt our character in the eyes of European nations.—Now what is the sort of estimate which the writer of the above most stupid and mawkish trash fixes upon the moral character of European nations, when he says our putting a particularly base murderer of a British subject to death by hanging (our legal punishment for murder) would tend to lower us in in European opinion ? In all his capacities and characters—a British born subject—a public servant of the state,—a Minister, ambassadorially representing the Indian Government—a mere private individual—Sir William was under the protection of his country ; and the most sacred law of nations, as well as of communities, was violated by his murder ; and yet if his murderer be taken and hanged, Great Britain will be degraded ! Pray has the English or the Indian Government been lowered in civilised estimation because the Nuwab who murdered Mr. Fraser at Delhi, a few years ago, was hanged ? Yet the Nuwab was as good a man as Akbar Khan,—was of as good a family—as good a caste—and in as respectable a position in society, as Akbar Khan ; and he was not actually with his own hand the assassin, though that makes no difference in the moral weight of the crime. Let it not be said, in the lowest of quibbling, that Akbar Khan was not subject to our laws. It is not before the Supreme Court that it is requisite to try him. We know that he has transgressed the law of nations, by the crime of assassination, and in the exercise of the law of nations, he deservedly dies if the outraged nation can get hold of him. The *Hurkaru* has really gone drivelling on this subject of Akbar Khan,—but of course he fancies his readers like that sort of thing, and if they do they are well supplied with the nonsensical article. They cannot complain that he puts them on half rations of the de-ivable twaddle. He gives them full measure of the fribbling doctrine !—*Englishman, May* 22.

CABOOL.—In the midst of the brilliant successes which our troops to the eastward of Cabool (by this time perhaps *at* it) have recently achieved, and for which liberal and just praise has been awarded by Lord Ellenborough, not only to the chief commanders, but to many of their subordinates for respective and conspicuous shares in those good services ; we feel it to be a duty to call his lordship's attention to an exploit which we think has a title, under all the circumstances attending it, to be considered as brilliant as any of the rest, and in some points of view, even as important. We allude to the action performed by Lieut. Colonel Moseley, in cutting his way back from Alee Musjeed to Jumrood, at a time when Brigadier Wild's failure to relieve him had given great heart to the Khyberries, and when Colonel Moseley's defeat might have produced the worst consequences perhaps, in that confused and unsettled time, to our interests and arms. With two sickly and ill supplied regiments he had been sent to Alee Musjeed, whither he had to force his way, though then there was less prepared opposition than subsequently was organised. He was there left *insolated*. He had small provisions, but little ammunition, and no guns. The force designed to join him was completely repulsed, and there was no chance *then*, of a second attempt's being successful. The Khyberries were up in swarms, and flushed with such a triumph, and in this state of things (no part of which untowardness was attributable to him) Colonel Moseley had but to choose between a surrender and a gallant cutting his way through the enemy, at great military risk. He chose the latter course, and with his handful of men—all Sepoys—he performed it nobly, but with serious loss, thus proving to the Khyberries the sort of men our's were, when properly led and handled, and serving to raise up again the drooping spirits of the force so abated by Wild's discomfiture. Nor was his own loss unavenged, for he killed and wounded several hundred of the enemy. At such a time and under such circumstances, this was a most important achievement, and in any state of affairs it would have been pronounced by soldiers to have been a very brilliant action ;—yet not a word of official praise has been given to Colonel Moseley and his brave and stedfast men. In former days the Colonel experienced a large portion of harsh and unjust treatment at the hands of Sir Henry Fane ; but he has ever performed the part of an active and zealous officer, and he has participated in all the most celebrated service of the last thirty years (including of course the Nepaul and Mahratta wars) and on more than one occasion been mentioned in orders for the meritoriousness of his conduct. Then wherefore has he been left unnoticed now, when the granting the praise he has fairly earned might place him on the list through which C B's will be distributed at the close of the present service ? His success strongly contrasts with Brigadier Wild's failure, indeed, but is therefore his success to be deprived of its reward ? Is the *failure* has never been enquired into, is the *success* to be smothered ? Lord Ellenborough should ready look into this case ; for he is doubtless aware that the Commander-in-chief forthwith directed an enquiry into the cause of Colonel Moseley's little detachment not having taken up the grain to Alee Musjeed, and that the evidence elicited on that enquiry clearly showed that the grain had never been given to it to convoy ? Now if enquiry into that part of the case was deemed necessary (and we think it *was* necessary) surely the rest of the failure called for investigation also, and surely the *success* part of the business should not have been deprived of its well earned commendation ?—*Ibid.*

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Though but a small portion of the mail has as yet (at the time of this writing) reached us, yet we have enough to afford us the high and expected gratification of finding all England raising one voice for the maintenance of our honor, and the redress of the perfidious wrongs we have suffered in Affghanistan. The right old English feeling is aroused, and in and out of Parliament there is the same cheering and spirited response to Sir Robert Peel's prompt declaration that Government had resolved to adopt those vigorous measures which shall convince the world that we are determined to secure our Indian empire, maintain the national character, and thoroughly redress the deep offence we have received from Afghan treachery. With reference to Russia, France, and even America, that short speech received as it was by the House and by the country, is equal to a military augmentation of fifty thousand men, or a score of war steamers. The whole tone of the public voice at home is precisely that which our readers are well aware *we* all along anticipated, and consequently the *base*-notes rung by certain Indian papers are turned from with disgust. *There are no pleadings there for the assassin ; no arguments there* used to clear the traitor from the guilt so abundantly proved against him ; no sort of compassion or palliation *there* urged for the massacres of our people : no legal arguments to show flaws in the indictment ; no ridiculous, and worse than ridiculous, sneering for Jury-evidence ; but the criminal is righteously condemned on the broad historical evidence which the case should be judged by, and he is pinned out of the pale of international diplomacy and policy, and virtually declared out-lawed by the laws of nations. In fact, the voice sent home from India has been cheered to the echo by the voice of England, and they have seen at home that the English spirit has not regenerated here—and there is just enough of piteous exception to prove the glorious rule. Anxious to give as much space as possible to extracts from our files, which we know will be so pleasing to all our readers, we shall for the present take up but little of our editorial comments, but we cannot now conclude without remarking how completely our Indian Army has proved equal to the crisis, unaided by home reinforcements, and with what comparative ease the power of even the Anglo-Indian lion—but a whelp compared to the mighty one of England—has been laid crushingly upon the whole horde of our Affghan enemies, the very seat of whose treachery lies now virtually at our feet, and of whom the Arch-Traitor is to all intents and purposes a helpless and hopeless fugitive, if not a prisoner in our hands, (or *that* is not unlikely) awaiting the felon's doom, which his flagitious conduct has earned.—*Ibid, May* 23.

LIEUT. PILFOLD.—The trial of Lieut. Pilfold concerning which we published the general order yesterday, exhibits some faults of procedure which the Bombay Commander-in-chief does not notice in his remarks. The sentence is, 'that he be put down two steps in his regiment, and severely reprimanded,'—the first part of which is very loosely and unspecifically worded, and under the *Company's* articles of war could not pass at all ; but it is also given as the *leading* punishment, whereas by the 73rd annual article of war, it is only in the form of an *addition* to a reprimand (or other punishment) that

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ir can be adjudged at all; and the strictness with which all penal laws are required to be construed, renders it, in our humble opinion, illegal to inflict it as it is now awarded,—a question into which Sir Thomas MacMahon should feel bound to look. All punishments specifically sanctioned by a law, must be awarded in the very form, and under the very conditions, which that law directs, or they lose its sanction, and become arbitrary and illegal. In this case, therefore, the sentence should have been—' to be severely reprimanded, and in addition thereto, to lose two steps,' &c.: but as it stands it is naught,—and besides His Excellency has not positively directed it to be carried into execution, nor notified the consequent position of Lieutenant Pilfold in the regiment. It is *confirmed* indeed (which in its illegal form it ought not to have been) but it is not followed up by the necessary executive directions. Had the sentence been cashiering, there should have been an order for the striking off—that is, for the *execution* of the sentence,—whereas it is the reprimand only that is actually given effect to. The remarks of His Excellency, touching the inadequacy of such a sentence to a case of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, will be universally concurred in; but as we have frequently given expression to similar ones ourselves, we need not go into a repetition of them here. If the facts charged and convicted on, be not in the Court's opinion of a nature to bear out the prosecutor's allegation that they are disgraceful to character, then the Court should carefully exclude them from the finding; but if it comprehend them in the verdict, it ought to mete out a proportionate punishment. In this case the Lieutenant was found guilty of having 'wilfully, deliberately, and knowingly made a false assertion,' and the tribunal which recorded such a conviction should certainly have adjudged a very different mode of punishment from the one pronounced, and so properly reprehended by the Commander-in-chief. No one proved guilty of deliberate falsehood is worthy of holding a commission in the army; and in our opinion the Commander-in-chief would have done better to have remitted the inadequate sentence altogether (even had it been quite legal in point of form) than have inflicted it, as confessedly little beyond a nominal punishment. If the officer was still to continue in the regiment, he might as well have let him remain in it, in *statu quo*, as in a couple of steps lower down,—under a conviction which disqualified him as a gentleman for the profession altogether. We do not know whether this conviction was, or was not borne out by the evidence—from the original finding we might infer that it was *not*—but we argue on the case as we have it officially before us, and in that view we say the Court fell very far short of a due discharge of the duty it was solemnly bound to perform.—Ibid.

The *Englishman's* excessive anxiety to see Akbar Khan "worked off," reminds us not a little of the insatiate hankerings of Mr. Dennis, the hangman, in Dickens' last work. "'You be hanged,' as the *Englishman* said to Akbar Khan," will soon become a cant saying. Our cotemporary won't be easy in his mind, until he has enjoyed the pleasure of circulating a scratchy lithograph of the gibbet whereon Akbar Khan was hanged, free, gratis to his subscribers. That done, he will, perhaps, subside into a more equable frame of mind. At present he is so irritable that we are almost afraid to speak to him.

When we last wrote upon this subject, assuming Akbar Khan to have murdered our Envoy, we said that he fully deserved hanging, and that the British nation would be justified in treating him, after this fashion; but the *Englishman*, not contented with this, has published an article, in its usual polished style, assailing us for propounding what he calls a new doctrine, in the shape of an assertion, that though the act of putting Akbar Khan to death might be justified, it is "not one which would exalt our character in the eyes of European nations." The novelty of this doctrine we really cannot discover. The putting to death of an enemy, who has committed any flagrant crime, in violation of the laws of war, is, we know, pefectly allowable. That it is highly commendable is another matter. Our cotemporary would fain make it appear, that we argued that to put a prisoner of war, who had violated the laws of war, to death, would disgrace Great Britain; but he must know perfectly well, if he has the ordinary amount of human understanding, that what as justifiable cannot be disgraceful, and that, having stated, that it would be justifiable to put the murderer of our Envoy to death, we could not possibly have meant that such a procedure would be disgraceful; and yet our cotemporary asks, as though in refutation of our proposition, whether the execution of the nawab, who killed Mr. Fraser at Delhi, was disgraceful to Great Britain. If our learned brother intended to put a parallel case, he might just as well have asked if the hanging of Mr. Greenacre disgraced Great Britain: but as *we* said nothing about *disgrace*, we see no need for the allusion to it. The *Englishman* talks a good deal about the law of nations, we do not think that our cotemporary knows much about the said law; so he will, in all probability, be thankful to us, for quoting the annexed from Vattel.

"But the very manner by which the right of killing enemies is proved, points out almost also the limits of this right. On an enemy's submitting and delivering up his arms, we cannot with justice take away his life. Thus in a battle quarter is to be given to those who lay down their arms, and at a siege, a garrison offering to capitulate are never to be refused their lives. The humanity with which most nations in Europe carry on wars at present, cannot be too much commended; if sometimes in the heat of action the soldier refuses to give quarter, it is always contrary to the inclination of the officers, who eagerly interpose for saving the lives of such enemies as have laid down their arms.

"There is however one case where life may be denied an enemy who surrenders, and also capitulation refused to a place. This is when the enemy has been guilty of some enormous breach of the law of nations, and particularly if it be at the same time a violation of the laws of war. This denial of quarter is no martial consequence of the war, but the punishment of his crime; a punishment which the injured party has a right to inflict: but for this penalty to be just it must fall on the guilty. When the war is with a savage nation, which observes no rules, and never gives quarter, it may be chastised in the persons of any seized or taken, they are among the guilty, that by this rigour they may be brought to conform to the laws of humanity. But wherever severity is not absolutely necessary clemency is to be used. Corinth was utterly destroyed for having violated the law of nations toward the Roman ambassadors. However that severity has been censured by Lucian and other great men. He who has even the most just cause to punish a sovereign as his enemy, will always incur the reproach of cruelty, should he cause the punishment to fall on the innocent people. There are other methods of chastising the sovereign; as the depriving him of some of his rights, taken from his towns and provinces. The evil which the whole nation suffers then, is a participation inevitable to the members of a political society.

And again.—

"As soon as your enemy has laid down his arms and surrendered his person, you have no farther right over his life (§140.) unless he should give you such a right over by some new crime or had before committed against you some deserving death (§ 141). Therefore it was a dreadful error or antiquity, a most unjust and savage claim, to assume a right of putting a prisoner of war to death, and even by the hand of the executioner. However, it is now along time since more just and humane principles have taken place. Charles I. king of Naples, having defeated and taken prisoner Conrade, his competitor, caused him to be beheaded at Naples, together with Frederic of Austria, his fellow prisoner. This barbarity raised an universal horror. Peter the third king of Arragon, reproached charles with it as a detestable crime, and till then unheard of among christian princes.* However, the case was of a dangerous rival contending with him for the throne. But supposing the claims of his rival were unjust, Charles might have kept him in prison till he had renounced them, and given security for his future behaviour. Prisoners may be secured, and for this purpose shut up; and if there is cause to fear their rising or running away, they may be even fettered. But they are not to be treated harshly unless personally guilty towards him who has them in his power. In this case he may punish them, otherwise he should remember that they are men and unfortunate. When an enemy is conquered, and submits, a great soul forgets all resentment, and is entirely filled with compassion for him. The European nation are highly to be praised. Prisoners of war are seldom ill-treated among them. We extol, we love the Englishman and French at hearing the accounts of the treatment given to prisoners of war on both sides, among those generous nations. And what is more, by a custom which equally displays the humanity of the Europeans, and Officer, taken prisoner of war, is released on his parole and enjoys the comfort of passing the time of imprisonment in his country, with his family; and the party releasing him thinks itself as secure of him as if it had detained him in the closest prison."

* Epist. Pet Arrag. apud Petr de Vinois.

Thus, it will be seen, that, according to Vattel, when satisfied of the deliberate murder of the Envoy by Akbar Khan, we should be justified in putting him to death, but whether, having made prisoner of an uncivilized enemy, who had not sacrificed the prisoner whom he had taken, the act of putting such prisoner to death, though personally guilty of an offence against us, would exalt our character in the eyes of European nations, is, in our opinion, extremely doubtful. It will be said, that though the savage spared his prisoners, the Christian ruler was not so merciful. We repeat, that if Akbar Khan does not injure his British prisoners, we shall not exalt ourselves, in the eyes of European nations, by hanging him, should he fall into our hands, and we may add, moreover, that, unless we are grievously mistaken, such a measure will find but few in Great Britain to applaud it. They think somewhat differently in England, from the pseudo-Englishmen of the colonies. - *Harkaru, May* 23.

We remarked, when the present ministry seized office, that the sun tracks left by Lord Palmerston would be a sufficient guide for even a blinder statesman than Aberdeen. It has so proved: whoever now sets in motion the triumphant chariot of the British fortunes, must be prepared to see it move along the grooves prepared and fitted for it by the minister whose eye discerned the true path of honor and of safety, and whose skill levelled and cleared its destined track, of what once seemed obstacles insurmountable. The foreign policy of the late foreign minister may be in its essentials summed up thus:—"Active sympathy for all constitutional Governments, and a determination to prevent the domination of the powerful over the weaker states" Not only is this a glorious policy, it is also that which, in the present state of Europe, is alone safe. Great Britain stands, or is supposed to stand, in rivalry with two powerful and ambitious nations, France and Russia. No combination of continental states could resist these two. Now, Great Britain may, at any time, be assailed by either or both of these powers; so may the other and less potent kingdoms of Europe. If France attack her neighbours, she would, as formerly, endeavour to smooth her bloody passage to ambitious conquest, by specious promises of freedom to the masses. Is it not, therefore, of the highest wisdom to countenance and support the gradual development of Germany, Spain &c, of "*self-created*" liberal progress, thus depriving France of her most formidable weapon? A striking illustration of the wisdom of this course, is now visible in Spain. Louis Phillipe, the most cunning despot that ever sat upon a throne—his head filled with Bourbonic dreams of "family compacts," family thrones with other selfish and impracticable absurdities—is intriguing, or what is the same thing, countenancing the intrigues of others to secure a practically absolute throne to the Bourbon blood of Spain. Whom is it the brave and intelligent portion of the Spanish nation rely upon to baffle him and his instruments? Why England, to be sure; but if the influence of the English ministry, instead of having been constantly exerted of late years to advance the cause of constitutional liberty in Spain, had been, as in the old Tory days, employed to discountenance and subdue it, a March to Madrid similar to that performed by the Duke D'Angouleme in 1823, would be little difficult of operation. Louis Phillipe and Christina would immediately (words cost them nothing) have pretended to identify themselves with liberty, and Spain would not have recovered from her delusion, till, like the barricade-heroes of Paris, the yoke was firmly fixed upon their shoulders. Aberdeen has sense enough to see the strength of his position, and the ministry with an out spoken frankness which does them honour, have declared in their places in parliament, "that the present Government of Spain may rely upon the sincerest sympathy and countenance of Great Britain in baffling any intrigues or conspiracies, by whomsoever concocted or encouraged." This is sufficiently intelligible, and will cause the alliance of Great Britain to be estimated at its true value by every nation of the earth which is exposed to the ambitious pretensions of its neighbours.

This tacit, but not less real, alliance with constitutional and *quasi* constitutional states, is a weapon which can be used as effectively against Russia as France. Whenever Russia and Great Britain engage in conflict, it will be the signal for every oppressed serf in Europe to spring up and look about for freedom. It will be felt that the nation, in wich liberty has grown up with steady development, not with fitful upspringings only to make its succeeding depression on the more signal and apparent, has commenced its last and crowning work. On the one side will be ranged all who love freedom: the other, all who hate it. Should not then a British Minister strain every effort in aid of the cause of continental liberty? Every accession to freedom thickens his own ranks for the perhaps distant, but unavoidable, conflict. Already, by the judicious foreign policy of the late Ministry, is this approximation to alliance with Great Britain, as the only country from which there is nothing to fear and every thing to hope, become the fixed idea of every rational friend to human progress in Europe. Spite of themselves even, the absolute Monarchs of Europe are constrained to bow before the universal feeling of their subjects. Hence the expressed rage of France, and the suppressed mutterings of Russia, compelled either to be inactive spectators or unwilling instruments of the baffling of their own schemes. Would Russia alone act? She finds herself opposed by all the powers, constitutional and despotic in Europe! Would France put forth her hand to grasp some long coveted prize? She finds in front of her a combination which it is hopeless to attempt to resist! All this has been effected by replacing Great Britain in her natural position as the protector of the weak, and guardian of Constitutional States. In matters of national, as well as individual action, honesty is the only safe rule of conduct. Great Britain has been for the last few years, engaged in active hostilities in various quarters of the globe, in all of which enterprizes, it is her clearly marked outdestiny to triumph; because hers is the triumph; of Christian civilization over heathen barbarism. She has incurred the hatred of revolutionary France, and the anger of the slave-stealers of America. O'Connell has ostentatiously and traitorously offered the *neutrality* of Ireland to her enemies, and yet, such is instinctively felt to be the strength of her moral position from the causes already described, that the hatred of her foes has expended itself in vain gnashing of teeth; her fleets and armies are contending in distant climes; one of her principal colonies was lately in rebellion, and Ireland still rankling and smarting under the recollection of former injuries; and yet her numerous and inveterate foes "though willing to wound" are still afraid to strike. Thus will it ever be, so long as she is felt to be the emblem of and the guide to Freedom. It is to the credit of the Peel ministry, that they are able to discern and act upon such knowledge.—*Athenæum, May* 24.

AUSTRALIA.

HOBART TOWN.

Curious Circumstance.—There is a girl, now about seventeen years of age, named Hunt, who has been detained ever since she was four years of age, by a tribe of blacks in the neigbbourhood of Liverpool Plains. The girl was stolen at the above age by the savages, and had two or three children. Her father, we are told, attempted to reclaim her, and made application to Mr. Commissioner Magne for that purpose, who would not allow whim to take her, assigning as a reason that she did not speak English. If this has been correctly represented to us, it certainly appears a very strange proceeding, and we cannot conceive upon what grounds Mr. Magne prohibited the removal of the female. It could not be, we think, because the action involved the infringement of any law, neither can for a moment suppose that it was from any deficiency of humane and generous feeling.—*Hunter's River Gazette, Jan* 1.

Changes.—The late Colonial Secreatary, Mr. Montagu, has taken his passage to England by the *Calcutta*, Mr. Boyes has assumed the Colonial Office, and Mr. Carr has been installed as Auditor.

There are no more changes at *present* among the officials, but, by our address it will be perceived that a portion of the Press is about undergoing some alteration in its management.—*Advertiser, Februarg* 4.

Alarming Monopoly.—Mr. J. Surtees White begs to announce to his Friends and the Public that he has recommenced the practice of his profession as a Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, at his Offices, 81, Campbell street.

Hobart Town, 25th January, 1842.—*Ibid.*

MORNINGS AT THE POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday.

Gerard Neil and Daniel M'Mulloch had nothing to say in contradiction of the charge of not walking uprightly, so they were fined 5s. each.

Thomas M'Cann had gone so far that he was on his last legs, and but for the interference of the police, the ground would have risen up and struck him in the face. Admitting the fact, he got over it for 5s.

John Awaun, a China man, was apprehended on the Coroner's warrant, for the manslaughter of his infant child at Launceston, and was sent over to be dealt with there.

Wednesday.

John Collins, having bewildered his understanding by too free an indulgence in the dose, took a fancy to have a nap in the street. He was, theretore, accommodated with a lodging in the watch-house, for which he was charged 5s.

James Haynes, an old man, was charged with furiously quarelling with his family, and thereby disturbing the public peace, for which he was fined 5s. and required to find sureties for his future good behaviour.

Archibard M'Neil, a sailor, having come ashore on liberty, got by the lee, and paid 5s. for it.

Edmund Spiller, a cooper, was charged with being drunk, but having no cash, he begged hard to be let off. Mr. Price would not have it, and sent him four days to the mill.

Betsey Quarter was charged by her dearly beloved husband with being eternally drunk, jumping about, and breaking things. Betsey declared the boot was on the other foot, and that Mr. Quarter it was that got drunk, and shewed her no quarter; but, on the contrary, d——d her for a b——h, punched her amiable head, dragged her about by the hair thereof, and tho' last not least, only allowed two dollars a week to keep house, while he was earning £3. It was quite clear that this was mere family quarrel, so the magistrates sent the parties about their business, with an intimation that if they came there again he would bind them over to keep the peace towards each other.—*Ibid.*

Thursday.

Harriett Ellis was abusive y drunk—Charles Vaughan blind drunk—Henry Gaulter stupid drunk—Richard Younghusband drunk at night and sorry in the morning—Philip Divine gloriously drunk—and Patric Rennie joyfully drunk over buying one cow and selling another—were severally fined 5s. each.

James Ross having added gross indecency to his drunkenness paid 20s.

George Naylor was accused of the very singular offence of walking off the steam boat wharf into the water; not that it was believed he had the slightest intention of committing suicide, but being so drunk that he could not distinguish land from water. He was fined 5s.

Two amorous ticket of-leave men were found very comfortably ensconced at a house in Harrington-street, and were both ordered into the interior to break a connection which appeared degrading to their morals.

Susan Jeppard next appeared clad in the garb of a whaler, to answer the charge of being an idle and dissolute lady, which being unable to deny, she was sent to the nunnery for three months.—*Ibid, February* 8.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK PINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XVI.

A MORNING IN TOWN.

The morning after the receipt of the letter, the contents of which I have in part made known to the reader, O'Grady called on me to accompany him into the city.

"I am on a borrowing expedition, Jack," cried he; "and there's nothing like having a new face with one. Cavendish, Hopeton, and the rest of them, are so well known, it's of no use having them. But you, my boy, you're fresh, your smooth chin does not look like a rotested bill, and you have got a *degagé* careless manner, a kind of unsuspicious look about you, a man never has, after a bailiff has given him an epaulette of five dirty fingers."

"But Phil," said I, "if you really want money——"

"My very excellent young friend," interrupted he, in a kind of sermon voice, "don't finish it, I beseech you; that is the very last thing in the way of exchequer, a gentleman is ever driven to borrowing from a friend. Heaven forbid! but even supposing the case that one's friend has money, why, the presumption is, that he must have borrowed it himself; so that you are spunging upon his ingenuity, not his income: besides, why riddle one's own ships, while there is an enemy before us to fight. Please to remember the money-lenders, the usurers, the stock-broking knaves at fifty per cent. that the world is glutted with; these are the true game for a sporting gentleman who would rather harpoon a shark any day, than spear a salmon."

"But what's become of Paul? Is he not available?"

"Don't you know what has happened there? But I was forgetting you've kept the house this week past. In the first place, La Belle Louise has gone home, Paul, has taken his departure for the circuit, and Mrs. Paul, after three days' sharp hysterics, has left town for her villa, near Bray; old Harvey, finding it doubtless more convenient to visit her there, with twenty guineas for his fee, than to receive one, for his call at Stephen's-green."

"And what is supposed to be the cause of all this?" said I, scarce able to conceal my agitation.

"The report goes," replied he, "that some bank has broke in Calcutta or the Caucasus, or somewhere, or that some gold-mine in Peru, in which Paul had a share, has all turned out to be only plated goods; for it was on the receipt of a letter, on the very morning of Paul's departure, that she took so dangerously ill: and as Paul, in his confusion, brought the attorney, instead of the surgeon-general, the case became alarming, and they gave her so much æther and sal volatile, that it required the united strength of the family, to keep her from ascending like a balloon. However, the worst of it all is, the house is shut, the windows closed, and where lately on the door-steps a pair of yellow plushed breeches figured bright, and splendent, as the glorious sun, a dusky-looking planet in threadbare black, now informs you that the family are from home, and not expected back for the summer."

"Perhaps I can explain the mystery," said I, as a blush of shame burnt on my cheek: "read this." So saying, I handed O'Grady the letter, doubled down at the part where Lord Dudley's mention of the Rooneys began. Grieved as I felt thus to expose the absurd folly of my mother's conduct, yet I felt the necessity of having at least one friend to advise with, and that, to render his counsel of any value, a perfect candour on my part, was equally imperative.

While his eye glanced over the lines, I walked towards the window, expecting at each moment some open burst of indignation would escape him—some outbreak of passionate warmth, at the cold-blooded ingratitude and malevolence of one, whom previously we had regarded but as a fool. Not so: on the contrary, he read the letter to the end with an unchanged countenance, folded it up with great composure, and then turning his back to the fire, he burst out into a fit of the most immoderate laughter.

"Look ye, Jack," cried he, in a voice almost suffocated with the emotion, "I am a poor man, have scarcely a guinea I can call my own, yet I'd have given the best hack in my stable to have seen the Rooneys reading that letter. There, there; don't talk to me, boy, about villainy, ingratitude, and so forth. The fun of it, man, covers all the rest. Only to think of Mr. Paul Rooney, the Amphytrion of viceroys, chancellors, bishops, major-generals, and lord mayors, asked for his bill—to score up all your champaigne and your curacoa; your turtle, your devilled kidneys; all the heavy brigade of your grand dinners, and all the light infantry of luncheons, breakfasts, grilled bones, and sandwiches! The Lord forgive your mother, for putting it in a head! *My* chalk would be a fearfull one, not to speak of the ugly item, of "cash advanced." Oh! it'll kill me, I know that. Don't look so serious, man; you may live fifty years, and never have so good a joke to laugh at. Tell me, Jack do you think your mother has kept a copy of the letter? I would give my right eye for it. What a fearful temper Paul will be in, on circuit! and as to Mrs. Rooney, it will go hard with her, but she cuts the whole aristocracy, for at least a week. There never was any thing like it. To hint at transporting the Princess O'Tcole, whose ancestor was here in the time of Moses. Ah, Jack, how little respect your mother appears to have for an old family! She evidently has no classical associations to hallow her memory withal."

"I confess," said I, somewhat tartly, "had I anticipated the spirit with which you have taken up this matter, I doubt whether I should have shown you the letter."

"And if you had not," replied he, 'I'd not have forgiven you till the day of my death. Next to a legacy, a good laugh is the best thing I know: indeed, sometimes it is better; for you can't be choused out of it by your lawyer."

"Laughing is a very excellent practice no doubt, but I looked for some advice——"

"Advice! to be sure, my boy; and so you shall have it. Only give me a good training canter of a hearty laugh, and you'll see what running I'll make, when it comes to sound discretion afterwards. The fun of a man's temperament is like the froth on your champaigne; while it gives a zest to the liquor of life by its lightness and its sparkle, it neither detracts from the flavour nor the strength of the beverage. At the same time, when I begin to froth up, don't expect me to sober down before twenty-four hours. So take your hat, come along into town, and thank your stars that you have been able to delight the heart of a man, who's trying to get a bill discounted. Now hear me, Jack," said he, as we descended the stairs; "if you expect me to conduct myself with becoming gravity and decorum, you had better avoid any mention of the Rooneys for the rest of the day; and now, *à l'ouvrage*."

As we proceeded down Dame-street, my friend scientifically explained to me the various modes there were of obtaining money on loan.

"I don't speak," said he, "of those cases where a man has landed security or property of one kind or other, or even expectations, because all these are easy—the mere rule of three in financial arithmetic. What I mean are the decimal fractions of a man's difficulties, when, with as many writs against him as would make a carpet for his bed room, he can still go out with an empty pocket in the morning, and come back, with it furnished at night. And now to begin. The maxims of the sporting world are singularly applicable to the practice before us. You're told, that, before you enter a preserve, your first duty is to see that your gun is properly loaded---all the better if it be a double-barrelled one. Now look here," as he spoke, he drew from his sabretasche five bills for one hundred pounds each; "you see I am similarly prepared. The game may get up at any moment, and not find me at half cock; and although I only go out for a single bird, that is, but one hundred, yet, if by good luck I flush a covey, you see I am ready for them all. The doctrine of chances shows us that five to one, is better than an even bet; so, by scattering these five bills in different directions, the odds are exactly so many in my favour that I raise a hundred somewhere."

"And now," said I, "where does the game lie?"

"I'm coming to that Jack. Your rich preserves are all about the neighbourhood of Clare-street, Park-street, Merrion-street, and that direction. With them, alas! I have nothing to do. My broad acres have long since taken wings to themselves; and I fear a mortgage upon Mount O'Grady, as it at present exists, would be a poor remedy for an empty pocket. The rich money-lenders despise poor devils like me: they love not contingencies; and, as Macbeth says, 'They have no speculation in their eyes.' For them, my dear Jack, you must have messuages and tenements, and outhouses, townlands, and turbaries; corn, cattle, and cottages; pigs, potatoes, and peasantry. They love to let their eye range over a rich and swelling scene of woodland and prairie; for they are the landscape gardeners of usury---they are the Hobbimas and Berghems of the law.

"Others again, of smaller range and humbler practice, there are, to whom, upon occasion, you assign your grand-father's plate and the pictures of your grand-aunts for certain monied conveniencies you stand in need of. These are a kind of Brobdignag pawnbrokers, who have fine houses, the furniture of which is everlastingly changing, each creditor sending his representative, like a minister to a foreign court: with them, also, I have nothing to do. The family have had so little to eat for the last two generations that they troubled themselves but slightly, on the score of silver dishes; and as to pictures, I possess but one in the world—a portrait of my father in his wig and robes. This, independent of other reasons, I couldn't part with, as it is one of the only means I possess, of controlling Corny, when his temper becomes more than usually untractable. Upon these occasions, I hang up the 'judge' over the chimney-piece, and the talisman has never failed yet.

"Now, Jack, my constituency live about Fleet-street, and these small, obscure, dingy-looking passages that branch from it on either side. Here live a class of men who, having begun life as our servants or valets, are in perfect possession of all our habits of life, our wants, and our necessities. Having amassed enough by retail robbery of us while in our service, to establish some petty tavern, or some low livery stable, they end by cheating us wholesale, for the loan of our own money, at their rate of interest. Well aware that, however deferred, we must pay eventually, they are satisfied, good, easy souls, to renew and renew bills, whose current per centage varies from five-and-twenty to forty. And even, notwithstanding all this, Jack, they are difficult devils to deal with; any appearance of being hard up, any show of being out-at-elbows, rendering a negotiation as difficult, as the assurance of a condemned ship for a China voyage. No, my boy; though your house be besieged by duns, though in every passenger you see a bailiff, and never nap after dinner without dreaming of the Marshalsea, yet still, the very moment you cross the precincts of their dwelling, you must put your care where your cash ought to be—in your pocket. You must wear the easy smile of a happy conscience, and talk of your want of a few hundreds, as though it were a question of a pinch of snuff, or a glass of brandy and water, while you agree to the exorbitant demands they exact, with the careless indifference of one, to whom money is no object, rather than with the despair of a wretch, who looks for no benefit in life, save in the act for insolvent debtors. This you'll say is a great bore, and so I once thought too; now, however, I have got somewhat used to it, and sometimes don't actually dislike the fun. Why, man, I have been at it for three months at a time. I remember when I never blew my nose without pulling out a writ along with my pocket handkerchief, and I never was in better spirits in all my life. But here we are. This is Billy Fagan's, a well-known drysalter: you'll have to wait for me in the front parlour for a moment while I negotiate with Billy."

E bowing our way through squalid and miserable-looking throng of people that filled the narrow hall of a house in Fleet-street, we forced on till we reached an inner door in which a sliding panel permitted those within to communicate with others on the outside. Tapping at this with his cane, O'Grady called out something which I could not catch, the panel at once flew back, a red carbuncled face appeared at the opening, the owner of which, with a grin of very peculiar signification, exclaimed

"Ah, is't yourself, captain——? Walk in, sir"

With these words the door was opened, and we were admitted into the inner hall. This was also crowded, but with a different class from what I had seen without. These were apparently men in business, shopkeepers, and trader who, reduced by some momentary pressure, to effect a loan, were content to prop up their tottering credit by sapping the very core of their prosperity. Unlike the others, on whom habitual poverty and daily misery had stamped its heavy impress, and whose faces too, inured to suffering, betrayed no shame at being seen. These, on the contrary, looked downward or aside; seemed impatient, fretful, and peevish, and indicated in a hundred ways, how unused they were to exigencies of this nature, muttering to themselves in angry mood at being detained, and feigning a resolution to depart at every moment. O'Grady, after a conference of a few moments with the rubicund Cerberus I have mentioned, beckoned to me to follow him. We proceed accordingly up a narrow creaking stair, into a kind of front drawing-room, in which about a dozen persons were seated, or listlessly lounging in every imaginable attitude, some on chairs, some on the window sills, some on the tables, and one even on the mantelpiece, with his legs gracefully dangling in front of the fire. Perfectly distinct from the other two classes I have mentioned, these were all young men whose dress, look, and bearing bespoke them of rank and condition. Chatting away gaily, laughing, joking, and telling good stories, they seemed but little to care for the circumstances which brought them there; and, while they quizzed each other about their various debts and difficulties, seemed to think want of money as about the very best joke, a gentleman could laugh at. By all of these O'Grady was welcomed with a burst of applause, as they eagerly pressed forward to shake hands with him.

"I say, O'Grady," cried one, "we muster strong this morning. I hope Fagan's bank will stand the run on it. What's your figure?"

"Oh, a couple of hundreds," said Phil, carelessly; "I have got rather a heavy book on the steeple chase."

"So I hear," said another; "and they say Ulick Burke won't ride for you; he knows no one can sit horse but himself; and Maher, the story goes, has given him a hundred and fifty to leave you in the lurch!"

"How good!" said Phil, smiling; for although this intelligence came upon him thus suddenly, he never evinced the slightest suprise, nor the most trifling irritation.

"You'll pay forfeit, of course, Phil," said the gentleman on the chimney.

"I fancy not."

"Then will you take two fifties to one, against your horse?"

"Will you give it?" was the cool reply.

"Yes."

"And I—and I also," said different voices round the room.

"Agreed, gentlemen, with all of you. So if you please we'll book this. Jack, have you got a pencil?"

As I drew forth my pocket-book, I could not help whispering to O'Grady, that there seemed something like a coalition, among his opponents. Before I could conclude, the red face appeared at the door. O'Grady hastily muttered, "wait for me here," and left the room.

During his absence, I had abundant time to study those about me; indeed, a perfect sameness in their characters as in their pursuits, rendered it an easy process, for as with unguarded frankness they spoke of their several difficulties, their stories presented one uniform feature—reckless expenditure and wasteful extravagance, with limited means and encumbered fortunes; they had passed through every phase of borrowing, every mode of raising money, and were now reduced to the last rung of the ladder of expediency, to become the prey of the usurer, who meted out to them a few more months of extravagance at the cost of many a future year of sorrow and repining.

I was beginning to grow impatient, as the door gently opened and I saw my friend, as he emerged from the back drawing-room. Without losing a moment's time I joined him. We descended the stairs together, and walked out into the street.

"Are you fond of pickled herrings, Jack?" said O'Grady, as he took my arm.

"Pickled herrings! Why, what do you mean?"

"Probably," resumed he, in the same dry tone of voice "you prefer ash tark, or assafœtida?"

"Why, I can't say."

"Ah, my boy! you're difficult to please, then. What do you say to whale oil and Welch wigs?"

"Confound me if I understand you."

"Nothing more easy after all, for of each of these commodities I'm now a possessor to the amount of some two hundred and twenty pounds. You look surprised, but such is the nature of our transactions here; and for my bill of five hundred, payable in six months, I have become a general merchant to the extent I've told you, not to mention paying eighty more for a certain gig and horse, popularly known in this city as the discount dennet. This," continued he with a sigh, "is about the tenth time I've been the owner of that vile conveyance; for you must know whenever Fagan advances a good round sum, he always insists upon something of this kind forming part of it, and thus, according to the figure of your loan, you may drive from his door in any thing, from a wheel-barrow to a stage-coach As for the discount dennet, it is as well known as the black-cart that conveys the prisoners to Newgate, and the reputation of him who travels in either, is pretty much on a par. From the crank of the rusty springs, to the limping amble of the malicious old black beast in the shafts, the whole thing has a look of beggary about it. Every jingle of the ragged harness, seems to whisper in your ear, fifty per cent.; and drive which way you will, it is impossible to get free of the notion, that you're not trotting along the road to ruin. To have been seen in it once, is as though you had figured in the pillory, and the very fact of its being in your possession, is a blow of a battering-ram to your credit for ever!"

"But why venture into it?—if you must have it, let it be like the pickled herrings and the paying stones—so much of pure loss."

"The fact is, Jack, it is generally passed off, on a young hand, the first time he raises money;—he knows little of the town, less of its secret practices, and not until he has turnished a hearty laugh to all his acquaintances does he discover the blunder he has committed;—besides, sometimes you're hard up for something to bring you about. I remember once keeping it an entire winter, and as I painted Letitat a good piebald, and had his legs whitewashed every morning, few recognised him, except such as had paid for their acquaintance. After this account, probably, you'll not like to drive with me; but as I am going to Loughrea for the race. I've determined to take the dennet down, and try if I can't find a purchaser among the country gentlemen; and now let's think of dinner. What do you say to a cutlet at the Club, and perhaps we shall strike out something there, to finish our evening?"

Riches of the Mind.—No matter how poor I am; no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the sacred writers will come in and take up their abode with me; if Milton will cross my threshhold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakspeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called "the best society" of the place where I reside.

It has been wisely said, that Virtue hath only to be seen to be beloved: but unwisely, that Vice hath only to be seen to be hated. Certain it is that the more habituated we are to the contemplation of a pure and placid life, the more do we delight in it. I wish it were equally so that every glance at Vice loosened a feather from her plumage, and that on a nearer approach and more steadfast observation she grew hideous.

Knowledge is proud that he has gained so much. Wisdom is humble that she knows no more. Wisdom is happier in her humility, than Knowledge in his pride.

An Optical Illusion.—A chandler having had some candles stolen, one bid him be of good cheer, "for, in a short time," said he, "I am confident they will all come to light."

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POSTSCRIPT.

COURIER OFFICE, JUNE 3, 1842.

We have just learnt, with deep regret, that the *Vansittart* Captain Lyon, bound for China from this port took fire about 1 o'clock this morning. The unfortunate Vessel was down below the middle ground, and was to have put to sea this morning. She took fire almost instantaneously fore and aft, with such violence that the Captain and some of the crew had scarcely time to make their escape before she became a mass of flame. She is now (3 o'clock) burnt to the water's edge, and will probably sink where she lies. Some lives have been lost, many of the Lascars having thrown themselves over-board, but the greater part, it is said have been picked up. How the fire originated no body appears to know. The Captain and his wife escaped with great difficulty in their night clothes. The ship, and cargo consisting principally of Cotton, are fully insured. We believe 6 or 7 Parsees were the only passengers.

The Agra Ukhbar of the 26th ultimo has just reached us. We hasten to lay before our Readers a retractation of the announcement made in a late number of that Journal, that General Pollock had been instructed to withdraw from Affghanistan. We must say, notwithstanding the inevitable horrors of such a war, it gives us great pleasure to find that the wise designs and well considered policy of our Home Government respecting the immediate evacuation of Affghanistan, are likely to be so speedily put into operation by the vigorous measures of Lord Ellenborough It appears to us, at this crisis of affairs, to be comparatively unimportant to take into account what steps, right or wrong primarily led to our present difficulties and disasters in that quarter. We are in a false position, and the only question which ought now to be considered, consistently with the maintenance of our national honor seems to be, how we can best retrieve our position. Surely no man will be found so dead to all British feeling as to maintain that it is better for our national honor, to proclaim our defeat by an inglorious retreat, than to punish the cruel and treacherous miscreants who are exulting in our discomfiture.

"In our last we mentioned that General Pollock had been instructed to withdraw from Affghanistan, but from subsequent accounts received, this appears doubtful. Three hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail at Allahabad, an Express from Lord Ellenborough for the General was under despatch, and from the expressed opinions of the Ministry, it is probable that Affghanistan will not be evacuated until reprisals have been made upon the Affghans for their treachery and cruelty. The despatch too of twenty Bhangy loads of Rockets from Allahabad, under the Superintendence of the Governor General himself, has also a warlike appearance."

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